HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED.
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,403 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. ROSETTA	3535	700	C. Gadd	11th Apr.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.I. OLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.
B.I. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.I. THAMESIS	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PERIN	3508	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3336	700	.....	23rd Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3508	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO	6,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	850	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 330 and Rs. 160, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	G. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	12th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91

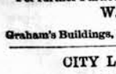
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	15th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct. Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th April, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 21st April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
S.S. BRITANNIA..... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 15th May.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
For rates of Passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1891.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

...natural laws, which ...nutrition, and by a ... well selected ...tables with a ... as many ... such ...

...E JEWELLERY.

...ains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth ...acelets, Bangles, Earrings, ...ings, Necklets, Brooch- ...holders, Thimbles ...Rubies,

...Y, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, and the S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,130 tons, at noon, on 11th April, calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 12th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

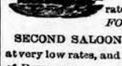
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, OR OR about SATURDAY, 11th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., L...
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZ...
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price ... structions for self-testing of Sight for th... attend personally, will be sent on applic...
THACKER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HURJIMULL AND CO... Y,

JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH.
Best Indian Jewellery and Curiosity Shop in Bombay.
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.
THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.
Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Khandalla.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.
PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' ...rantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the ...hest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no ...nce of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonjah of District Mun... from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valu... Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:— ...ceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." ...of Marino Workshops from Mandalay ...repaired during the whole period

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws to a considerable distance a large stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.
Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.
Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS & TRAVELLERS.
"A GOOD NOVEL on the ROAD is the SHORTEST CUT."
A LARGE STOCK of
CHEAP YELLOW-BACK NOVELS
BY POPULAR AUTHORS to SELECT from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
	Old Dry Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Fruity Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.
Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estophe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition.

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
LONDON HOUSE:
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH ...OME,

...By Indian ...
Consider the ... change, and ... Profits. ... Materials ... manufacturers, ...ICES! ...R CENT. ...S SUCCESSORS, ...facturers, ...LINGTON, ...52, ...ress Materials
High-...
DIRECT TO ...NSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn,

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian Climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.
Rs. 8 Per Dozen, Cash.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE."
MOET AND CHANDON'S
IS THE DRIEST WINE EXTANT
OF 1884 *VINTAGE.*
Per doz. Qts.....Rs. 63
Per 2 doz. Pts.....Rs. 66
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.
THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL BY DOZENS FROM S. B. FRASER & SONS, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous Sale.
PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.
PHILLIPS & CO. Ld.
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of
MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,
and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—
"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " ... ... " 3
The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.
D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRIDLES,
BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.
HORSE CLOTHING.
BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEONS' APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.
WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
...TS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
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REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
" " Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, "	31	4
Montilla "	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUR REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or references for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO. LIMITED.
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS Pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced, by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ. Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its reparative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the genito-urinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passing excesses *and in debility*. It is useful also as a *stimulating restorative* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Ulcers of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 36 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic females*.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents: In Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH.

MRS. POTTER

AND

MR. BELLEW.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

BENEFIT OF

THE SOROSIS CLUB.

BOX PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 11TH APRIL, 1891,

THE UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINERS,

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF THEIR

FOUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,

Previous to their departure for Australia.

A MONSTER PROGRAMME HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY ARRANGED.

READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.

MISS MAY HABGOOD

Will play the Grand Pianoforte Solo

Mendelssohn's Finale to Concerto in G Minor.

HUDSON and his Banjo, with Terpsichorean Eccentricities.

THE BEAUTIFUL DUET "SAINTED MOTHER" FROM THE OPERA OF MARITANA.

Mr. SIDNEY COLVILLE in his new Entertainment,

Introducing the Master, the Miser, the Spendthrift.

Miss FLORIE St. CLAIR will introduce her wonderful "Butterfly Dance."

Misses ADA WALKER, NELLIE HARLEY, BLANCHE GERARD, and LILLIE LINTON in their Album of Ballads, Serio-Comicisms, Dances, &c.

Messrs. PROVO, CALLAGHAN, and NISH, in their Gascolopical Transmogrifications,

AND TWO NEW SCREAMING SKETCHES,

LOVE, DIVORCE, POISON AND CUPID'S ARTFUL DODGE.

NEW BALLADS, DUETS, JOKES, DANCES, &c., &c., &c., &c.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Hilarity precipitated indiscriminately 9 p.m. Doors thrown open half an hour previously.

Ambulances for laughter-exhausted persons, 11-15 p.m.

"AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT."

THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING AT 5-30.

THE "CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CANTERBURY" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed at the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1891.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.

Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company, will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1891, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the business specified in the Notice issued to Shareholders this day to their Registered Address, with the two half-yearly Statements of Accounts for 1890.

By Order,

CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHUNDBHAI, Officiating Secretary.

Bombay, 11th April 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th April to SATURDAY, the 2nd May, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of WAR CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, TWINE, CANDLES, and COCOANUT OIL, for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned on MONDAY, the 11th May, 1891, at 12 Noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied and the form of tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster

Bombay, G. P. O., 9th April 1891.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSE COURT SUIT No. 21092 OF 1888.

WILLIAM F. VIEGAS.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Mrs. MARIA DE SOUZA and others.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the Defendants in the Immoveable Properties lstly and 2ndly described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 6th March, 1891, and published in the "Times of India," "Subodha Patrika," and "Akhbari Sandagar" of 7th, 15th, and 31st Instant, will be proceeded with on the following dates:—

The 1stly described property will be sold on the premises at Mahim on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The 2ndly described property will be sold on the premises at Bunder Road, Mazagaon, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 4 o'clock p.m.

For particulars vide the said Proclamation, dated 6th March 1891.—Dated this 10th Day of April 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON, Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. T. A. BLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

THE DROPS are certain in action, and immediately checks worst form of Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Pronounced to be the most excellent preparation that could not fail to be of benefit. Re. 1-4.

HERMIT'S HERBAL BRASSICON.

"A GOODLY MEDICINE FOR MY ACHING BONES."

The only specific external cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Sciatica, and all Pains and Aches to which Human Body is subjected. Pamphlets on application. Price Re. 1.

WHAT WILL CURE YOU?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Do not be without these valued Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel bilious, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Diseases, Skin Humors, Indigestion, Gout, Giddiness, Rheumatism, and all disorders caused by deranged condition of the Digestive Organs. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all Climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market; and VALLI HOOSAN & Co., Medows Street. Karachi—Messrs. JAMES & Co. Pamphlets free on application. Pills are perfectly tasteless. Easily soluble.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACG. CO.,

54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alterations in the Mail Dep.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

We need therefore only to say that

PROFESSOR WYMAN,

THE WONDERFUL CHAMPION EQUILIBRIST,

AND

THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD

THAT SKATES ON HIS HEAD

UNRIVALLED PERFORMANCES

ON THE

HIGH STILT SKATES

UNICYCLES, BICYCLES, WAGGONS

AND

MANY OTHER KIND OF WHEELS,

WILL GIVE HIS FIRST PERFORMANCE ON

SATURDAY, THE 11TH APRIL, 1891,

AT 10 P.M.

GENERAL ADMISSION, Rs 2.

LADIES, HALF PRICE. SKATES FREE.

Doors open at 8-30 to 12 p.m.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.

Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્ટુલા શેક્ષ્આદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Khetwady, Bombay.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.

CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.

In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Mercnants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.

A. C. NORONHA & Co., Manager in Mormugao.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

FOR SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF RACING PONIES.

AT THE GRAND STAND, POONA, on Saturday, the 11th April next, commencing at 8-30 a.m. Favorable opportunity for those requiring really good and high caste ponies.

Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the above date, time, and place, the following well known ponies, the property of J. Cooper, Esq. V. S., going Home.

1. "Legacy" ch. C. B. Gelding (Parrotts) 4 years old, by Grendon, out of Conceit by Thunder.
2. "Steward" G. A. P. 13 1-8.
3. A. Lignwood Polo Gig, built in England. New. Last September, and cost Rs. 5-0. Together with B. A. P. 13-2. (W. I. Life Certificate) and set of harness.

Also the property of J. K. Grainger, Esq.

"Muse Master," (assistant G. B. J. (Bombay) 5 years old, by Songster out of a Water Mare Songster by Skylark (Lord Falmouth's) out of Mavis.

For further particulars apply to

LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co., (FACTORY No. 12.)

111, Oxford Street, London, W.

SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH, 23, Rampart Row,

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,

Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.

The only places for the genuine stuff.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 8 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

THE MARSTON REMEDY Co. 28, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY. and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or with out Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Manager and Actuary; Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690 0 0
„ 1885	£988,186 0 0
„ 1888	£955,030 0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

cumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 1
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 12

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hummum Street.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

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Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. (ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, marvellous. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' [illegible]

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHA[illegible]

C. W. FIELD

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL [illegible]

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVER[illegible]AND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AN[illegible]ALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1891.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION IN THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, [illegible] a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD, Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

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DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07

Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93

Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).

WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co

DAVID MACLAREN, Esq., 31, Lord Street, E. C.

A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500

RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, J. BUCHAN, Manager

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

*HEAL

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	20	S p.c.p.a.	955
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	...
National Bank of India.....	37,500	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	200
New Oriental Bank	40,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share..	..	..	..	..	10½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	900	1,000	1,000	20	1,400
Allisnee	2,500	2,000	all	20	520
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	4	80xd
Bombay S & W Co. Ld. (Bellasis)	871	500	all.	25pr.ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	695
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	800	500	500	20	385xd
Central India...	5,750	500	500	45	1,025
City of Bombay Mills...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	10 pr. ct. 625
Dahna Land & Mill	4,500	700	700	20	637½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455xd
David Mill	1,100	500	500	Rs. 30	515
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	890
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	10 pr. ct. 903
Franjee Sons..	11,250	1,000	11,000	15	590
Gordon Mills ..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	106
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800xd
Hingtugiat Mill	700	500	500	25	10 pr. ct. 694
Howard and Bullough ...	1,800	500	500	25	500
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	930
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	354
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Ismail Green ...	1,100	500	500	25	10 pr. ct. 930
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,200	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	30	805xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Khandelish	750	1,000	1,000	30	980
Khangaum Manfg. Co..	400	250	250	Nil.	525
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	195
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,010
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,90
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Manbodh Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c.	500 nom
Manekjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	127,xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,650
Maharaja Mysore S. & M. Co. Ld.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c.	10 -
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	2½	775
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	450
People of India..	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Providency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	490
Southern India..	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Spinning Manufacture	1,272	250	250	12	267½xd
Sun Mills.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	600
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	450
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India ..	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Lord Reay .. fg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Gimning Co	100	800	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	330
Bombay Cotton Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	20	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	505
Colaba	600	200	200	16	90
East India.....	600	1,880	1,880	45 xd	330
English Press and Manfg. Co.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
Fort	120	250	250	Rs. 20	190
French	515	5,500	5,500	30	950
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	200	500	all	20	520
Hangel. Press Co., Ld.....	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khanderao.....	700	100	all	32½	137½
Manekjee Petit	240	450	450	54	420
Manohardas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	800	800	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	155
New Berar	1,200	45	500	..	345
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	350
Sabapathy (Solitary)	300	300	50	120	300
Soonoo.....	300	300	300	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart.....	..	1,000	..	Rs. 80	790

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	7,400
B., B. & C. I. R. New £15 Shares	..	£15	..	..	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown.....	{ 1,000 / 7,500	200 / 140			
Back Bay Baths	2500	50			
Badham Pile..	25,000	100			
Bapty Bros....	16,625	200			
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100			
Bombay Fire Insurance ..	600	2,500			
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500			
Do. New Issue.	500	375			
Bombay Ice Co.	1,250	100			
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	600	500			
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500			
Bycoan Ice Co..	1,170	100			
Coan Do....		500			
		300			

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Kirtikar's Lecture on "Freedom of Thought," Elphinstone High School, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Annual Social Gathering of Elphinstonians, Elphinstone High School.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Roma (s), from Calcutta ; and City of Canterbury (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—Thames (s), for China, &c. ; Iran (s), Antwerp ; Clan MacGregor (s), Marseilles ; and Viranea (s), Rangoon, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Canterbury entered, and the s. s. Clan McGregor left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered and the s. s. Hajeon and Iran left the dock on Thursday, and the Thames yesterday.

THE "ARYA BHAGINI."—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to give a donation of Rs. 50 to Manakbai Lad's Magazine, the *Arya Bhagini*.

"SEPTENARY MAN."—A Lecture on "Septenary Man" will be delivered to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., by Lt. C. L. Peacocke, at the Theosophical Hall, Church Gate Street.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match this evening for the Rovers Football Club at 5 p.m., on the Co-operage. All members are requested to attend.

THE M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month was 5,212, and daily average 168. The number of new patients was 915.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Mangrol, Porebandar, and Kutch Mandvie, per s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The report for March, 1891, shows a daily average attendance and admissions 2,438, and that vaccinations were fevers, measles, and small-pox.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the month of March, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 1,00,000 over the week of 1890 of 4,100 maunds of goods and Rs. 1,000 earnings.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—The well known troupe of entertainers open their season with well performances in the Novelty Theatre this evening. The company is the same as last year, and the entertainment may be expected to be good.

SWADASHI HITECHU VIDHAYAK SABHA.—The annual general meeting of this Sabha was held at Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was in the chair. The report of the working of the Sabha for the year was read and adopted ; and Mr. Muljibhai Madhowdas will deliver a lecture in Gujarati.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. ——.—Bombay are to have another treat in the shape of a visit from the gifted artistes Mrs. Potter and Mr. ——, who will render selections from Shakespeare's plays. Those who could not obtain tickets for the performances in this city, will, by applying at once, secure good seats. The box plan is open at the office of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE HOLKAR COLLEGE.—In connection with the "marked progress" which the sanction granted for the establishment of Technical and Arts Colleges, to the spread of industrial education among his Highness's subjects, and by an English scholar and specialists.

MISS VALERIE VAN TASSELL.—Miss Valerie Van Tassell, whose sensation throughout India has arrived in Bombay, is to make an ascent in the course of the week. Miss Tassell's performance is very different from what is usually seen. She goes through some gymnastic performances from the balloon, finishing with a descent by parachute.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following is the programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening :—

Polka.....	Off
Overture	Iph
Valse	La
Selection ..	Tan
Valse.....	Nar
Galop.....	Viv

GOD

A J. P. AND HIS DUTIES.—Mr. [illegible] has been given to-night at [illegible] Walkeshwar, by [illegible] ment him on his re[illegible] of the Peace for [illegible] Dr. Jamnadas, who [illegible] of Hindus, has, a c[illegible] entertained by his [illegible] enough of such [illegible] his own communities [illegible] investing the entire [illegible] ship for a school [illegible] same time to contr[illegible] dred to the Fu[illegible] declined with tha[illegible] he now propos[illegible] Rs. 1,000 to the

REPORTED T[illegible] residing at Wod[illegible] midnight, on Th[illegible] and two boxes conta[illegible] and silver ornam[illegible] Yesterday m[illegible] policeman [illegible] Hoosein[illegible] M[illegible]

MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL.

[illegible] Khoja of Dongree Street, attended [illegible] assault on March 19, yesterday, [illegible] olice Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, [illegible] Magistrate. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. [illegible]ner, Buckland, and Bayley, was counsel [illegible]e Municipality; and Mr. DeSouza, Pleader, [illegible] appeared for the defendant.

[illegible]nder said that the complainant Sadasow Marshi was a ward clerk in the Bombay Municipality. While executing a distress warrant upon the [illegible]nt in March last he was assaulted by him in the [illegible]e of two or three witnesses. It was necessary [illegible]re that the Municipality should bring the case [illegible]his Worship for the purpose of protecting their [illegible]

[illegible] complainant in his evidence stated that he [illegible] to the house of the defendant in Dongree Street, [illegible]panied by Sheik Mahomed Cassum, another ward [illegible] and Esmafshah Edroushah, a Municipal peon, on [illegible]day, March 17, with instructions from the [illegible]rintendent of the Assessment Collection Department [illegible]t to execute a distress warrant for the [illegible]payment of certain tax bills covering a considerable period. After ascending to the top floor of the [illegible]ding Sadasow encountered the wife of the defendant [illegible] called her husband out. When questioned as to [illegible] settlement of the bill Joomabhai replied that he had [illegible]d his property to one Gopal Govind, to whom he [illegible]ferred the official for recovering the money, adding [illegible] the same time that he would not pay it. Thereupon [illegible]e officer informed him that he would have to execute [illegible]o warrant which he held, and with this motive made [illegible] attempt to enter the defendant's rooms. Noticing [illegible]is intentions the Khoja came up behind Sadasow, [illegible]seized him by the neck, gripped his head beneath his [illegible]rm, and struck him with his fist about the ribs. The [illegible]clerk immediately shouted for assistance, and the other [illegible]wo officials rushed up and, as it is alleged, witnessed [illegible]the defendant strike him several blows. On the intervention of the Municipal peon his *puggree* was cast upon [illegible]the ground by the indignant *Memon*.

Cross-examined, the witness said he was employed in the Municipality since January 10, 1884, and he was fully aware of the fact that Municipal employés when executing warrants must be polite to the public in the execution of their duty. The defendant he knew to be a respectable person who had already informed the Municipality of the sale of his house. But the money was due up to February 11 before the sale occurred, and for a considerable time the owner had repeatedly avoided coming to a final settlement. Sadasow denied soliciting improper terms from the defendant when he went to execute the warrant.

Mr. DeSouza : Didn't you say to him that if he gave you Rs. 33 you would have the matter quashed ? Certainly not. Ten times not. (Laughter.) I showed him the warrant and told him to pay the money as I had direct orders from the Assessor to obtain the money from him and not Gopal Govind. Witness further stated that he executed a warrant about a month ago and took the defendant's carriage to the Municipal office, as the water connections cut off the building on account of the defendant refusing to pay the taxes. When the defendant sent a notice to the Municipality that he had sold this house, he received a reply informing him of settling his account for it before it changed hands.

Shaik Mahomed Cassum and the Municipal peon were next examined.

Mr. De Souza, in addressing the Magistrate, remarked that he directly agreed with Mr. Burder that the Municipal servants were to be protected. But he thought his Worship would agree with him that the Municipal authorities should not be so sensitive of the trifling complaints of their servants,and take so serious a view of the grievances of these ward clerks, who usually drag respectable people into court over little or nothing. The grand maxim of the law was the safety of the public. In the present instance the whole thing seemed to him that the prosecution were trying to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. No doubt the Municipality was for the public good but the public should be considered much before the Municipality. To levy a distress warrant or to recover bills, he supposed, much more responsible people should be employed than men of the stamp of the prosecutor. His Worship had seen an exhibition of his temper in the box. If the defendant was not a respectable person, then the Court could imagine what the prosecutor could be towards him when executing a distress warrant. Moreover the witnesses had not corroborated each other, but were merely echoing the testimony of each other. Mr. DeSouza reminded the Court it would be exceedingly dangerous to convict respectable persons upon the strength of such testimony without the corroboration of independent evidence. The warrant was written up in English, and thus these people could not understand them. He thought the Municipality should have them drawn up in Marathi so that the people could answer their rights. His client told the ward clerk that he could not arrest him, and it was upon this that he took umbrage and called in the police. Mr. DeSouza said that the present case affected not only his client but the public. It was for the public to be protected and not a Municipal ward clerk, who came there and trumped up a case. It was a case that affected the public, and as such he asked his Worship to pay due consideration, and that it would not be safe to convict the defendant upon the testimony uncorroborated as it is by independent witnesses.

The case was remanded for the testimony of witnesses for the defence.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

THE case in which a European, named James Ingle, was charged with adultery and enticing away a married woman with criminal intent and which had been referred to Mr. Hamilton's Court by Mr. Richard[illegible] on the ground that the complainant was residing in [illegible]er Magistrate's jurisdiction, was yesterday re[illegible] Third Presidency Magistrate's Court for [illegible]Magistrate issued a summons against the [illegible]de the case returnable on the 28th inst. [illegible]e information laid by [illegible] complainant, [illegible] am a [illegible]ry of the [illegible]n on the 25th [illegible]lda Caroline [illegible] On the 22nd [illegible]smuch, and came to [illegible] Sarah Simpson, with [illegible] my consent. I have [illegible]he 11th May, 1887. [illegible] a doctor on different [illegible]abay and the Persian [illegible]e East. Between the [illegible] a week at a time [illegible] on these occasions I [illegible]ildren who were with [illegible] place. I returned from my last voyage on March 17 last. I went to visit my children as usual and attempted to see my wife, but she hid herself from me and would not let me see her. From information since given to me I have come to know that my wife is pregnant to one James Ingle, who is a pensioner of the Customs Department, and is employed as a measurer in the service of the Chamber of Commerce. From further information also recently given to me I have come to know that the said James Ingle, during my absence at sea in November last; took my wife from her mother's place in Rummum Street, Bombay, to Khandalla, where he rented a house in which he and she lived together as man and wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. They left Khandalla about December 6 last, and my wife returned to her mother's place. The said James Ingle has been acquainted with my wife for some time and well knew that she was a married woman. Under the above circumstances I charge the said James Ingle under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code with taking away my wife from her mother's care with intent of illicit intercourse, and under Section 497 I. P. C. with adultery between November 15 and December 6 last ; and pray that a summons may be issued against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The sworn testimony of the complainant and other witnesses was recorded.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 6th April, 1891 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1891, to 4th April, 1891	£266,100
Balance to be remitted from 5th April, 1891, to 31st March, 1892.....	15,633,900

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency are particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Highly perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—[illegible] AND Co., Bombay

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[illegible] the High Court [illegible] Sargent, Chief [illegible]

[illegible] Jury, who were in [illegible] services would be [illegible] jurors then retired.

EVIDENCE.
[illegible]ed with fabricating [illegible] as genuine a forged [illegible] at the bar.

[illegible] Clerk of the Crown told the prisoner that the greater portion of his witnesses lived in the Gaekwar's territory, and that this Court had no power to compel their attendance.

The prisoner prayed for a commission.

The Clerk of the Crown told him that he must set down what he expected to be proved by his witnesses, before he wished to examine them ; and that he must give notice to the prosecutor that he was going to apply for a commission.

The case was then postponed.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Pandlik Succaram, an old offender, was charged with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 61-5-0, together with a cloth-bag, the property of Raghunath Luxmon. The prisoner pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction on the 21st December, 1886, by the late Mr. Ryan. His lordship told him he was a very old offender and had been convicted every year for the last six years. He was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.

Bablia Wittoo, an old offender, was charged with theft of a brass *handa*, containing milk, the property of Dattadhar Aanandjee, who kept a shop in Withalwady, and lived in the shop. On the afternoon of the 10th February last, the prosecutor, on missing the *handa* from the shop, turned round to see what had become of it, when he saw the prisoner throw the pot into a cattle trough, filled with water, which was close by his shop, and ran away. He was pursued, arrested, and delivered into the custody of a policeman. The prisoner admitted a previous conviction, under which he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years. He was now sentenced to transportation for ten years.

THEFT OF RUBIES.

Tookaram Chintoo, another old offender, was charged with the theft of a jacket, with silver buttons and chain, and two packets of rubies, which were in the jacket pocket, the property of Jairam Jaitha, a dealer in brass and silver pots. On the afternoon of the 31st January last, the prosecutor was conversing with another person while standing opposite one of his shops, when he saw the prisoner go up into the shop, remove the jacket which was hanging against a door, and run away with it. The prosecutor raised a cry, and the prisoner, who saw a policeman coming towards him, dropped the jacket, and was trying to escape, but was arrested. The rubies were of the value of about Rs. 250. The prisoner appeared to be an old offender, having been convicted every year since 1883. He was now sentenced to transportation for ten years.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Narayen Wittoba was charged with theft of a bundle of clothes, the property of Sayana Bhojana, a brick-layer, living at Mahim. On the forenoon of the 10th March last, the prosecutor came to Bombay with his wife and purchased six pieces of cloth at Pydownee, which were done up in a bundle. The prosecutor then went to a grain-dealer's shop to buy some grain, and while making a bargain, put the bundle above a basket, which was lying close by the shop. Soon afterwards, on missing the bundle, he looked round and saw the prisoner quietly walking away it bundle under his arm. Prisoner fell at his feet and asked to be forgiven. He was afterwards given into custody.

His lordship, in passing sentence, remarked that the prisoner was an old offender, and had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, one of which in 1887 was for six years. No sooner he came out of jail than he committed the offence with which he was now charged. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday morning next, when the Memon poisoning case will be taken up.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE trains to and from Bombay were again delayed on Thursday, owing to the derailment of the train that leaves Bombay at 10-45 p. m. When the train, a passenger one, was nearing Khandalla, says the *Poona Observer*, a loose rock, having become dislodged by some means, rolled down and struck the engine, which together with a carriage or two were derailed ; no one was injured. Referring to this accident a correspondent writes to us :—A passenger by the night train from Khandalla told me yesterday, that he had been detained for four hours in one of the tunnels and that the train from Bombay (?) had been detained for eight hours in consequence of a large boulder having fallen between two tunnels. Just as they were entering, the boulder fell on the cow catcher. A good deal of line was ripped up. One can understand the first train coming to a stand by the sudden falling of the boulder, but what kind of supervision was there that allowed the second train—the one from Khandalla—to run into the wreck. The first accident had occurred quite four hours previous to the second ; so far as is ascertained no one has been killed, or much injured, and the sleeping Khandalla passengers, although having had their heads bumped and otherwise well-shaken, simply went off to sleep again not realizing that an accident had occurred, when daylight appeared it was made evident to them that they had never moved from the spot from the time their slumbers had been disturbed four hours previously.

A WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH IN THE STREET.

A MURDER was committed on Monday night in Cornwalis Street, the victim being a Brahmo woman, about 28 years of age, and her assailant a former lover. The latter also inflicted severe injuries on another man who went to the assistance of the woman, and then attempted to take his own life by swallowing a quantity of opium. About 10 p.m. on Monday night the woman, whose name was Grija Soondri Roy, was returning in an omnibus with six companions from a farewell party at Miss Neale's, at whose institution she was a day scholar. On alighting in front of the Brahmo Church, her house being at the back of the Church, she was suddenly attacked by a man who wounded her in several places. Mobesh Chunder Rutaki went to her aid, and was also attacked. A hue and cry was raised, but the assailant managed to escape. The girl dropped down dead, having received 12 wounds on her back and chest of a very serious nature, besides several other minor wounds. Mobesh Chunder Rutaki was also severely injured, and had to be removed to hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. The murderer is said to have run into his house in a bewildered state, and told his friends he had "done it," and rather than be hanged had taken opium. On being asked what he had done, he replied that he had wounded the woman and also a Baboo who went to her assistance. He was removed to the Campbell Hospital, suffering from opium poisoning, where he has since been identified by a cripple who saw all that took place, but was unable to render any assistance. It was ascertained that the man, whose name is Umbica Churn Bose, enticed his victim from her friends up-country and brought her to Calcutta. Her brother-in-law interfered and applied to a Magistrate, who made her over to his care. Umbica Churn made several attempts to visit her, but was not allowed by the brother-in-law to see her. Several letters, among them some threatening ones, had been thrown into the house tied up with stones and addressed to the woman, by which means he endeavoured to get her again under his influence, but was unsuccessful. He is reported to be in a very critical state, having swallowed six annas worth of opium.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

23-91—In person—Rustonjee Sorabjee Ichaporia vs Rustonjee Jewanjee Davur—Balkrishna, V N K.

For Consent Decree.

117-89—J C Cama—Essajee Adumjee vs Khanbhoy Moola Mahomedally and another Trabtee and D, and in person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

318-90—Mansuklal D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others—Payne, G and S, and in person—Part heard.

53-91—Conroy and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Casum Ally—Macfarlan, E and H.

62-91—In person—Joao Antone vs Mungul Raghoo and another—Payne, G and S.

33-91—Khunderao M—Bezonjee Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir H and D

48-91—Little S F and N—Hormusjee Furdoonjee Divecha vs Muncherjee Furdoonjee Divecha and others—Bompas and Bompas and R.

77-91—Little S F and N—Runsordas Vithaldas vs Gunputrao Homjee and others—Muljee B B.

In Chambers.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.
To speak to the minutes of the order.

262-85—Ardesir H and D—Shorbanoo vs Sonebai and others Pestonjee and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

339-90—D S Garud—Manulal Raghunathdas vs Ramanund Hurdayal and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

408-90—Little, S F and N—Goculdas Madhowji vs Framji Curseiji Mazagonwalla—Payne, G and S.

316-89—Ardesir H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Allybhoy Moola Hasonally—Pestonjee and R.

311-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.

724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Somaloe Sala Mahomed Hassam.

530-90—Little S. F. and N—C A Boyts and another vs Pandia Kesserji and others—Chinis M and M.

576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabibee and another vs Fatmabibee and others. Tyabji and D.

108-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Rughoonath Jaising vs Ramji Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D, and K.

IN an article on the prospects of railway construction in the United States in 1891, the *Engineering News* states that there are 18,814 miles there in new lines on which work has either been already commenced, or, in all probability will be, before January 1, 1892.

DR. NEILSON, of Norway, states that the fisherfolk of Bergen have for over 500 years inoculated whales with bacteria in order to kill them. The whales enter a firth near the town and are driven into a narrow bay. A net is then stretched across its mouth, and the whales shot with poisoned arrows. After a day or two they become sickly, and are easily despatched. The arrows inoculate them with a disease like sympathetic anthrax, and when pulled out of the wounds are fit for another hunt.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain C. Gadd, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs W J Dare	Mr J H Symington
Mr and Mrs F C Crawford	Lt-Col Hunt
Major and Mrs Durand	Mrs and Miss Pilcher
Mr Edwin Ault	Mr J Monahan
Mr Giles	Mr R Galloway
Mrs Taylor	Mr and Miss Langley
Mr F J Price	Mr J J McLean
Mr H M Kisch	Surgn-Maj and Mrs North
Mr Cholmeley	Col B Wemyss
Mr and Mrs H Bigg	Surgn R W S Lyons
Sir H Tichborne	Mr Chowdhury
Mr C L Grieshaole	Mrs Hope
Rev J W T Wright	Mr R Suna
Master Martin	Mr A C Travis
Mr Seel	Mr Arundel

FOR LONDON.

Lady Cavagnari	Mrs J Beck
Mr and Mrs McLaren	Mrs Thomas and infant
Miss McLaren	Mrs J Beck
Two Misses Donaldson	Mrs Thomas
Mr and Mrs D Campbell and child	Miss Baylis
Mr and Mrs Strachan	Mr F W P Macdonald
Mr F H Trevithick	Capt Lavie
Miss Cookron	Lieut and Mrs Cameron
Mrs Rumley	Mr Mrs and Master Parsons
Mrs Bartley	Miss Adams
Mr H L Heber Percy	Mr Wetter
Rev and Mrs F Kennedy and two children	Mr Hills Jones
Mr E T Devonshire	Mr Cock
Mr and Mrs Hastings	Sergt and Mrs Thomas and infant
Mrs Murray and two infants	Mr Buckley
	Mr O'Shea

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Assam, Captain W J. Webber, 18th April, 1891.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mrs Muloch, Mrs Neale, Mr E P Metcalfe, Col McMullen, Mr Goldring, Lieut R R Vaughan, Mr Vaughan, Lieut Dunsford, and Mr. Mollon.

FOR BRINDISI—Prince Schirbatoff, Princess Schirbatoff, Mr Kulenka mpff, and Mr H V P Horst.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Gerard and sister, Mr and Mrs Heinig and child, Rev and Mrs J F Burdett and 3 children and infant.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E Stewart, 25th April, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Col C H S Marshall, Col G F L Marshall, Genl, Mrs, and Miss East, Donuty Surg-Genl W H Roberts, Sir George Chesney, Mr A Ewbank, Mr H H Butts, Rev W McCarthy, Mr and Mrs A C Walker and two children, Mr and Mrs Shaw, Capt Colvin, Capt Clough Taylor, Mr Muir Mackenzie, General A J Dunlop, Mr Duncan Irvine, Col W Scott, J M C Galloway, and Mr J Bolton, Mr B O M Deane, Sir Robert Harvey, Mr G E Coles, Mr A Hughes, Mr M Durst, Mr Anderson, Mrs and Miss Langley.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs. Baker.

FOR LONDON—Dr Shircore, Mr F Holiway, Surg-Major and Mrs A W Street and two infants, Mr M H Arnott, Miss Acworth, Mr and Mrs Candy and infant, Rev J F Steele Miss Jervis, Miss Macadam, Mr F Le Law rence, Miss Law rence, Miss Stewart, Mr and Mrs W A Neilham, two children and infant, Mr and Mrs D F Addis and two children, Mr and Mrs E Speechly and two children, Mr and Mrs W Denny, Mrs Nicolls and two infants, Mrs W W Squire, Mr and Mrs W W Clifford, two children and infant, Mrs Bantoon and child, Capt P H Pate, Mr and Mrs Glade, Mr and Mrs Harman, Singh Ahluwalia, two children, and infant, Mrs Fraser and friend, Mr and Mrs Curtis and two infants, Mrs R S Hutchinson, Miss Powlett, Mrs Maries, Mrs Baker, two children, and infant, Miss Delmye, Mrs Hope, Mr W G Clemento, Miss Shakespeare, Mr D Ismay, Mr W H Baker, Mr. T Salano, Mr Woodward and child, Mr M T Kennard, Mr Lavel, and Mrs Briggs and three children, Mr and Mrs P B Maclaren and child, Mr Denne, Mr and Mrs H A Geyer and infant, Mr Howard, Miss Marshall, Rev W A Duckworth, Miss F E Duckworth, Mrs Olivier, Surg and Mrs R H Charles, Col and Mrs W A Lawrence, 2 children and 2 infants, Mr Mahomed Ayab, Mir Gulam M Ahmed, Mr Taylor, Mr Hartington, Mrs Morewethers and child, Mr and Mrs Saunders.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 12TH APRIL, 1891.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral) Agutter in G.—Hymns 197, 322 and 293.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 229 and 31.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in "F."
Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes."
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 4, 136 and 240.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 45 and 41.
Offertory—"Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Rs. 1 : each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 26, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 65 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of a House in Marine Cross Lane, Fort, open on three sides. Good for Office or Dwelling. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to K. M. SHROFF, 12, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES at Omer Jamal's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 3-30 p.m., BENNETT and Co.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES at Ali bin Ameer's Stable, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 12th Instant, at 3 p.m., BENNETT and Co.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. Haydn's Valuable Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery ware &c., &c., at Bandora Hill, to be sold TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.

RECEIVED, round 9-inch Dial 8 days French Clocks, goes in any position, suitable for Halls, Offices, and Drawing Rooms—Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Capt. A. HOUSTON's very Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, Harmonium, Organ, &c., at 48, Church Street, Mazagon, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

NOW READY.—WADIA'S "GEMS" with Notes. Part I (Short Poems with Introduction), and Part II, (Longer Poems). Re. 1 each. Mrs. ATMARAM, KARANEE, &c.

READ "MODERN THOUGHT," high class Liberal Fortnightly Journal, Social, Political, and Theological. Canvassers required. 25 per cent offered. Apply "13," Khetwady, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a BARMAID. Salary Rs. 75, with free lodging, English preferred. Apply to "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, Pair of Young, well-bred, sound Australian HORSES, not less than 14-2 or more than 15 hands. Also one BAY ARAB. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER of experience. Competent to purchase supplies for Steamers. Age not to exceed 35 years. Must write a good hand, and find security for Rs. 1,000. Liberal pay. A MUSSULMAN OR PORTUGUESE PREFERRED.—375 Office of this *Paper*.

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Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, on the days and at the time herein undermentioned, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, by order of the mortgagee Bai Cooverbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sadanand Narayen and Chundrabhagabai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th September, 1889, the following landed properties :—

ON SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1891, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Worlee, Motipakhadi, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 102, Street No. 22, and bounded on the east by the property of Vittoba Narayan and Balcrishna Jagonnath, on the west by the public gown, on the north by the property of Waman Sadashew, and on the south by a gowan.

On MONDAY, the 13th April 1891, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty ground known as Koracha Bhaug, situate at Woorlee, Motipakhadi, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by measurement 15,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3135, and bounded on the east by Khadi, on the west by Dhoorbandh, on the north by batty field of Khooshal Sadashew and Bhasker Jaggonath, and on the south by the batty fields of Narotamdas Kuberdas, Bhasker Juggonath, and Dadoba Ramchandrajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas Jeharamsey, and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 11, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF Household Furniture, Lamps, Porcelainware, Glassware, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Tent, No. 21, on the Esplanade, opposite to the Bandstand, the household furniture of H. J. MILES, Esq., consisting of sofas, chairs, lamps, tables, side-board, iron beds, zinc bath tub, water-filter, glassware, crockery, China matting, cooking utensils, &c., &c., &c.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 717 of 1889.

JAIKISONDAS GANGADAS.....Plaintiff.

vs.

ZENABAI AND ANOTHER.....Defendants.

By order of C. A. Turner Esq., Receiver in the above suit and pursuant to the final decree passed herein on the 15th day of January 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties in two lots on the undermentioned dates :

Lot No. 1.—On FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1891, at 4 P.M. on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the Rope Walk and the several messuages, tenements, sheds and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being on northern side of Obelisk Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 11,185-7-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by a mosque and partly by the public road, called Two Tank Road, on the West by a public passage and a piece of ground upon which stand properties belonging to several persons, on the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government and on the South by the said Obelisk Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, 2377, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2751 and 1897 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6—45, 56, 58, 65 and 94 and further structures and buildings erected on the aforesaid land or ground from and after the date of mortgage and further charges respectively.

Lot No. 2—On SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1891, at 4 P. M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, range or chawl, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady on the Obelisk Road without the Fort or Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 223 and 224, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 458 and 4991 and New Nos. 13070 and 11195, Survey Nos. 5534, containing by admeasurement 749 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of Condajee Banajee, on the south by the public road, called Falkland Road, on the East by Trimbuck Pursuram-street and on the West, partly by the property of E. D. Cooper and partly by a foot-path.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, Attorneys for C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, April 11, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

SINCE the full resumption of business after the late holidays, considerable purchases in the aggregate have been made in Wheat, supplies of which are arriving freely, at some advance in prices; but transactions in Seeds have continued to be upon only a moderate scale, though in a steady market; Cotton has been dull and drooping during the greater part of the week, with little demand from either quarter; though latterly a much better enquiry has been felt for export, and a larger business has been done. Exchange has fluctuated very slightly, and rates closed this evening a shade lower for Bank and Private Paper than we quoted in our last weekly report. Money is still easy. Government Paper has shown a good deal of movement and the price of Fours, after advancing 3-16 per cent. above last Friday's quotation is now ¼ per cent. below it. Freights are steady at enhanced rates, but business is checked by the high rates demanded. There is little change in the Import Market; and prices, especially of some descriptions of Bleached Goods, are well sustained.

MONEY.—When last Thursday passed without any change being made in the Presidency Bank's rates of interest and discount, it was felt that the increase of some 53 lakhs in trade requirements shown at the close of the previous week had been due as we surmised at the time, to temporary causes arising from the closing of financial establishments during several days for the late holidays; and that there was no actual increase in the general demand for Money to call for an advance in rates. The Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, showed the current of Money returning to the Bank's coffers, and the Cash Balance increased by 34½ lakhs; though this increase did not represent, by a long way, the diminution in the trade demand, which was about 62⅔ lakhs, a very large addition to Private Deposits having been reduced by some increase in Bills Discounted, the remaining difference being accounted for by material withdrawals of Public Deposits, and an increase in Government Securities. Produce continues to come to market freely, and trade is fairly active in some directions; but the ample funds laid down for the season's requirements still makes the financial situation most unusually easy. No change in rates was made at the board meeting yesterday, and 5 per cent. is still the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened quiet last Saturday morning at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Friday evening's rates, and the market remained without further change, and, as usual on a Saturday, with little business passing with the exception of one line of Telegraphic, at 1s. 5 1-16d., Monday's opening quotations were 1s. 5 3-32d. to ¼d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 11-32d. to 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and the market was quiet throughout the day, with rates fairly steady, but not much fresh business passing. 1s. 5¼d. was available for Bank Demand for ready delivery; and 1s. 5 5-16d. for Bills for the mail during part of the day, and a moderate business was done in the latter and at 1-32d. higher to the 15th May; but Bank Paper was rather neglected. On Tuesday, the market opened quiet at 1s. 5¼d. for Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 5 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and a few Bills at the latter usance were placed in the morning at 1s. 5 5-16d., but as Calcutta came firm, 1s. 5 11-32d. became the general rate again. Small transactions were reported in Bank Telegraphic, for next week's transfer, and ready, at 1s. 5¼d.; and some forward business was also done for May, at 1s. 5 5-32d.; but the demand for remittance was very limited, and business generally was very dull. Tuesday's final rates were quoted at opening on the following day with a firm feeling, and the market remained unchanged to the close. The supply of Mercantile Bills was better than on the previous day, though small for the time; and a little business in three months' sight Credits, for this month's delivery, at 1s. 5 11-32d., and for May, at 1s. 5¼d., was nearly all that transpired. Some private Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 5 5-32d. The Market was quiet yesterday at a decline of 1-32d. from Wednesday's closing rates. Some three months' sight Credits were placed, shortly after the market opened, at 1s. 5 5-16d. for the mail; but not much was done; and for all May delivery, some business transpired at 1s. 5 11-32d. A fair amount of Bank Demand Paper was sold at 1s. 5¼d. A fair business has been done to-day in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5 1-16d.; and in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 5-16d. for delivery to the 15th May. Some ready Merchants' Bills were also placed at 1s. 5 9-32d., and a line of Francs at 1'82. The market closed with a steady feeling this evening at the following quotations for ready business :—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 5 3-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 1-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.
Documents,	3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	182
Do.	6 months' sight	183½

GOVERNMENT PAPER was active at the close of last week, and some advance in rates for Fours was established. Some Banks were buyers for the next settlement at 105 11-16 to ¾; but the price moved up to 105 13-16; and final quotations were 106 1-16 for cash, 105⅞ for the 30th April, and 105⅝ for the 1st June account. On reopening on Monday the market was strong, with buyers for both the accounts, and Saturday's rates for fours were rather more than maintained, closing quotations having however, been the same as Saturday evening's both for Money and Account. On Tuesday, the market was quiet with little doing either for Money or Account; but yesterday's final rates for Fours were maintained, closing rates having been 106 1-16 and 105⅞ and 105⅝ in the three positions, respectively. On Wednesday, the market was weak and declining and a material fall in rates for Fours took place, final quotations having been 105 11-16 for cash, 105½ for the settlement at the end of the month, and 105¼ for the June account. Yesterday the market opened with a strong feeling at 105 9-16 for Fours; and the rates afterwards became 105⅝ for cash, 105 7-16 for the next settlement, and 105 3-16 for the June account, Banks having been large buyers at different rates during the day. A reaction set in late in the afternoon, however, and the closing rate for money was 105⅜, with Account quotation lower in proportion. To-day the market has been weak with not much doing; but yesterday evening's rates for Fours, say 105½ for cash, 105 3-16 for the 30th April, and 105 for the 1st June were still quoted till the afternoon, when cloing rates were ⅛ per cent. lower. The price of 4½ per cent. Paper has declined to 107¼, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. loan is quoted at 106⅞; and Port Trust Bonds at 101.

SHARES.—There has been a return of activity, and a general upward movementin the shares of Cotton Mill Companies during the past week, and our quotations this evening show in most cases, more or less advance in those which ruled a week ago. We note a rise of Rs. 75 in Hindustan; of Rs. 55 in Soonderdas; of Rs. 35 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 30 in Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 25 in Swadeshi, New Great Eastern, Jevraz Ballu, Bombay United Central India and Imperial; of Rs. 20 in Coorla and Framji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Sholapur; of Rs. 10 in Ripon, Mahaluxmi, Khandeish, Empress, Alliance, and James Greaves; of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough and Connaught; of Rs. 7½ in Mazagon; of Rs. 4 in Leopold; of Rs. 2½ in Madras United; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian. In Press Shares, Khangaum, and New Berar are Rs. 5 higher; Volkarts have advanced Rs. 15; Munmar are Rs. 7½ down; Bombay Cotton are Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burma are Rs. 25 down; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 20; and National Rs. 40 per share.

IMPORTS.

Piece Goods.—There has been no change in the position of *Grey Goods* since last week. Both holders and buyers are well disposed to do business on the basis of current rates; and as stocks are gradually decreasing, rates are well supported. In *Bleached Goods* there is still a fair demand for light marks of *Nainsooks*, *Mulls*, and *Shirtings*; but rates are in all cases the same as last week. In *Dyed Turkey Red*, and Printed Goods only a small business has transpired at previous rates. Zanzibar buyers have purchased about 4,000 bales on the basis of 6⅞ to 7¼ annas for the usual weight of Zanzibar cloth; in other respects, the feeling in the market for *Local Goods* is very quiet. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have been about 3,800 packages; and of *Local Goods* some 5,000 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has given way in value ⅛ to ¼ an anna per lb., and the market is quiet at a decline, only moderate business having transpired. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* advised from Hongkong for the week ending last Monday amounted to only 2,500 bales. This is somewhat unfavourable; but, eager to take advantage of cheap cotton and coal, spinners have shown a strong disposition to make forward sales, finding, however, only a few buyers. The demand now runs on 12s, 16s, and 20s. The Sales for the week have been about 4,000 bales; and the market closed steady, at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No.	6s Mule, As.		4½	to	4½	per lb.
,,	...	...	,, 8s	,,	,,	5	,,
,,	...	...	,, 10s	,,	4⅝	,,	,,
,,	...	...	,, 12s	,,	4⅞	,,	5⅛ ,,
,,	...	...	,, 16s	,,	5⅜	,,	6 ,,
,,	...	...	,, 20s	,,	5 13-16	,,	6¼ ,,
,,	...	...	,, 24s	,,	6½	,,	6⅝ ,,
,,	...	...	,, 30s	,,	7	,,	7⅛ ,,
,,	...	...	,, 40s	,,	9		

METALS.—A moderate business only has transpired during the week in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*; but prices are unchanged, all round, and the tone of the market has been steady. Iron has not been much wanted, and we quote Re. 1 lower for *Bars*, and 4 to 16 annas higher in other descriptions, in a steady market.

COAL is still declining. Sales have been reported of ready Powell's Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 16; and part of a cargo of Hasting's Hartley, on the way, at Rs. 12½; and ready Tyler Merthyr Cardiff at Rs. 14½ to Rs. 14¼ per ton; but no forward sales have transpired. Buyers are in the market for July-August shipment of Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 15½ and Rs. 13½ per ton, respectively, which rates are declined b sellers.

EXPORTS.

COTTON closed last week with a dull feeling, and hardly any business doing in either direction, and with prices Re. 1 lower; and on the reopening of the market on Monday the same tone prevailed though with rather more enquiry both from shippers and local consumers. The market remained in the same state till yesterday, when a rather active demand from exporters, mainly for Bengals and Dhollera descriptions, sprang up, and a considerable business was reported, the tone of the market however having been quiet, and prices generally Re. 1 per candy lower. The purchases for export during the past week have been much larger than those for local consumption, summing up about 10,000 bales, consisting chiefly of Broach, Bengals, Dhollera, and Oomra descriptions, and Dharwar; while the Mills have not taken much more than half that quantity, made up mainly of Oomra varieties, Dhollera, Broach, and Dharwar. The Market closed dull this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of this season's Cotton during the past week have been 75,100 bales, against 82,000 bales to hand in the previous week, and 77,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. The decrease in total arrivals of new Cotton compared with last season is becoming greater again, and stands now at 89,400 bales, the figures last week having been 82,100 bales, and for the week before 63,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 162=3 21-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 149=3d.	
Do. Good	,, 140=2 29-32d.	
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 180=4 1-32d.	
Do. Good do	,, 171=3 27-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 163=3 23-32d.	
Do. Good	,, 157=3 17-32d.	
Broach, Fine	,, 204=4 17-32d.	
Do. Good	,, 190=4 7-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	,, 160=3 19-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 152=3 7-16d.	
Do. Good	,, 148=3 11-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	,, 187=4 5-32d.	
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 176=3 1-16d.	
Do. Good ,,	,, 168=3 25-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar Good (April)	,, 175=3 29-32d.	
Westerns Good (May)	,, 171=3 27-32d.	

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	264,000	321,000
Hingunghat	20,600	26,500
Berar	267,500	309,000
Khandeish	294,000	237,000
Barsee and Nugger	75,500	91,000
Sind and Persian	19,000	49,000
Broach	122,500	158,000
Dhollera	187,000	107,000
	1,200,100	1,289,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the Week	70,727	79,487	62,553
From 1st Jan. to 9th April	1,036,542	1,029,930	985,505
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	43,111	67,612	90,339
From 1st Jan. to 9th April	479,147	667,717	698,051
Clearance to China, Calcutta, &c.			
For the Week	3,488	3,079	1,906
From 1st Jan. to 9th April	35,769	21,886	11,511

WHEAT remained firm to the close of last week with a large export business doing, but no change in prices; and on the market reopening on Monday the feeling was strong, and prices were put up 1 to 2 annas per cwt., which checked business, and transactions were on only a moderate scale; but on the following day demand was active again and a good deal was done in a steady market. Thereafter enquiry for export was more moderate for a day, and prices gave way ¼ an anna per cwt.; but the tone kept firm, and business eventually became more active again. We quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-1-6 per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	5-0-6 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-13-0 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	4-7-6 ,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-3-0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-10-6 ,,
Hard Red	,,	4-0-0 ,,

SEEDS have not been in more than moderate demand on any day during the past week, and in some only a small business has been reported. Prices on the whole are a little lower, but the tone of the market has been steady throughout. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs.	6-5-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gurnsi Yellow	,,	7-12-0 to ,, 7-13-0 ,,
Do. Cawnpore do.	,,	7-6-0 ,, ,, 7-8-0 ,,
Do. do. Red	,,	6-10-0 ,, ,, 6-14-0 ,,
Gingelly, White	,,	40-0-0 ,, ,, 42-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	,,	39-0-0 ,, ,, 40-0-0 ,,
Do. Brown	,,	31-0-0 ,, ,, 38-0-0 ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.	1889. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	372,273	149,060	215,950
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	2,233,160	1,212,750	1,567,153
Linseed for the Week	256,851	124,920	80,570
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	1,924,859	849,992	659,649
Rapeseed for the Week	74,741	73,396	80,611
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	448,294	452,164	465,332
Gingelly seed for the Week	19,936	18,332	14,493
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th April	830,514	522,171	524,588

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.	1889. cwts.
Wheat for the week	224,631	75,335	44,525
Do. from 1st January to 9th April	1,669,660	877,650	1,901,577
Linseed for the week	95,514	58,738	15,009
Do. from 1st January to 9th April	1,093,060	548,704	661,400
Rapeseed for the week	12,022	38,194	345
Do. from 1st January to 9th April	252,296	312,932	383,735
Gingelly seed for the week	36,311	18,418	11,174
Do. from 1st January to 9th April	590,757	491,073	470,956

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3⅞.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1s. 4 15-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. ,,	76⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	44⅛.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion £21,000,000; decrease, £400,000; public deposits £18,100,000; increase, £5,400,000; other deposits £30,400,000; increase, £1,800,000; other securities £21,700,000; decrease, £3,000,000; notes and gold £13,400,000; decrease, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 35 per cent. of the liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	3	55 p. m.	22	31
Teheran	10	1	30 p. m.	1	19
Suez	10	2	20 p. m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th April, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	6
,, Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
,, Madras	...	42	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZET

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANIPUR RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Mr. Johnstone, the late Resident in Manipur, has written a letter to the press, in which he warns the Government against despatching an unduly large punitive expedition, and strongly deprecates the annexation of that country.

PROPOSED NEW COINAGE.

A committee of experts, of which Sir Frederic Leighton is a member, are engaged in examining designs for new coins which are intended to replace the Jubilee issue.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.

A convention of miners and masters, held at Pittsburgh, has failed to come to an agreement, and 70,000 men will go out on strike in favour of the eight hours' movement on 1st May next.

A bitter struggle is expected.

CLOSE OF THE SYDNEY FEDERAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Sydney Convention closed yesterday after adopting a Federal Constitution for Australia, embodying the provisions already telegraphed. The proposed Constitution requires ratification by each of the Colonial Parliaments, and then by the Imperial Parliament.

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

The Portuguese authorities in South-East Africa have stopped all traffic on the Pungwe river until the people of the British South African Company evacuate the Massikessi territory.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Conservative member for Whitehaven.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 4th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR SHIKARING.

A BIG BAG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUPA, VIA LONDA, APRIL 9.

At Supa to-day H. E. the Governor and party while shikaring, shot six tigers, one falling to the Governor's gun.

THE MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

The following is a statement of the arrangements made emergently in connection with the hostile action of the Urukzai tribes, on the Miranzai frontier. The garrison at Kohat and Somana outposts consisted at the date of the outbreak of three thousand men belonging to the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sikhs, 29th and 1st Punjab Infantry, and 3rd Punjab Mountain Battery. This has been reinforced by two thousand men belonging to the 3rd Mountain Battery, 19th Bengal Lancers, 15th Sikhs, 6th Punjab Infantry, and 1-5 Gurkhas.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10.

The following appointments are announced in the Miranzai Field Force :—General Sir W. Lockhart to command the Brigade. Commanders—Colonels Sym, Turner, and Brownlow; Major Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Hickman, D. A. A.-G.; Major Shone, Commanding Royal Engineers; Brigade-Surgeon Harvey, Principal Medical Officer; Captain Sandys, Chief Commissariat Officer; Captain Wharray, Divisional Transport Officer; and Lieutenant Down, Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.

THE MADRAS-COCHIN RAILWAY.

The scheme of extending the Madras Railway to Cochin has at last been taken up by the Government. Survey operations from Palghat to Cochin, via Trichur, will be commenced almost immediately.

PILGRIMS TO HURDWAR.

On the 9th the rush of pilgrims to Hurdwar was very great. The Maharaja of Kashmir and Raja Amar Singh, president of the Council of Regency, were expected there on that day.

RACE NEWS.

Mr. Oakes, 5th Lancers, has won the Kader Cup at Meerut. The Hog-hunters' Cup was won by General Gurdet Singh.

ENTERTAINMENT TO GENERAL CHESNEY.

General Sir George Chesney is to be entertained at a dinner this evening given by the Military members of the United Service Club, Simla, when a protrait of the General painted for the Club, [illegible]

Deputy [illegible] for the [illegible]

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

LIEUTENANT GRANT ATTACKED.

ANNEXATION DECIDED UPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10.

Lieutenant Grant has been attacked at Thobal by a large force of Manipuris with guns, whom he repulsed, killing several including the Senapati. The enemy then retreated beyond gunshot. Lieutenant Grant lost no men, but his force is living on gram, and is short of ammunition.

Captain Pressgrave, who was marching with a force to his relief, should by this time have reached him.

The 13th Bengal Infantry arrived at Shirkarighat on the 8th, and will arrive at Kohima on the 17th.

Six hundred carts with Commissariat stores have been collected there, and no delay is anticipated in forwarding troops.

The General Commanding Burma Column Manipur Expedition arrives at Tammu on the 13th. The following comprise his staff:—Staff Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Turnan; Orderly Officer, Lieutenant Sackville West; Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major Mookerjee; Tranport Officers, Major Kitchener, Lieutenants Parry, Jones, and Cornwall; Army Signalling, Lieutenant Owen, Oxford Light Infantry; Cooly Transport, Lieutenant Festinge, Royal Irish Fusiliers; in medical charge of native hospital, Surgeon Newland.

The Commissariat Officers will be Lieutenant Thomas for supplies, and Lieutenant Marlow for transport.

The troops will be :—Head-quarters 1st and 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, Commanding two hundred Oxford Light Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Commanding two sections of No. 2 Mountain Battery, Major Smythe, Commanding 2-4 Gurkhas, Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, Commanding 12th Madras Infantry, Major Howlet, Commanding 32nd Madras Infantry, Captain Hastings, Commanding 5th Madras Infantry, Colonel Maltby, Commanding, will hold the line of communication for transport with forty-six elephants and one thousand and sixty mules.

THE REGENT'S EXPLANATION.

The text of the communication from the Manipur Regent is not yet available, but he claims that his palace being attacked, he was only acting on the defensive, and adds his regret that the affray ended in the death of the British officers, and states that he has set at liberty all the prisoners.

It was considered at Simla that Mr. Quinton and the officers died fighting, when attempting to negotiate. A strong police force is being collected at Kohat, and a detachment will be sent from Delhi, under Mr. Bishop, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to strengthen it.

Lieutenant Grant has evacuated Thobal and is believed to be safe.

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

The Staff consists of—General Lockhart, Commanding, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Egerton, Deputy Adjutant General; Captain Hickman, Pioneers Commanding, Royal Engineers; Major Shone, Signalling Department; Lieutenant Down, Wiltshire Regiment; Medical Officer Brigade-Surgeon Harvey; Commissariat, Captain Sandys; Transport, Captain Wharry. The Brigades are three under Colonel Sym, Colonel Turner, and Colonel Brownrow respectively.

The Maharaja's text is not yet available. Annexation of the kingdom has been decided upon.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 10.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Major W. C. Black, Second-in-Command, 8th Bombay Infantry, and officiating Commandant 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch, who vacates under the operation of article 266A Army Regulations India, Volume I., Part I.

Captain R. W. Preston, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Commander, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, vice Captain Swann, transferred to the 8th Bombay Infantry.

Captain J. C. Swann, Wing Commander, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be Second-in-Command, 18th Bombay Infantry, vice Major Black, transferred to 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant Nuttall, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, Marine Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity, to 27th Bombay Infantry, with reference to G. O. G. No. 181, of the 31st ultimo.

Major-General H. S. Anderson, C.B., is posted to the Mhow District, with reference to G. O. G. No. 180, of the 31st ultimo.

Major Rossetter is posted to the 2nd Musketry Circle at Mhow.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards it is intimated that Captain J. Hanwell, R. A., has been absorbed from the seconded list, and posted to the 22nd Field Battery, on vacating his appointment, as A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding, Poona District.

Captain Lempriere, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, having been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Battalion, Militia Middlesex Regiment [illegible] instructions from the Horse Guards [illegible] delay.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

SOMETHING surely ought to be done by the so-called Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to protect us from being constantly made the sport of the clerk of the weather office. Here we are, far on in March, shivering in an arctic atmosphere, with snowheaps piled around us, and the thermometer callously dropping lower and lower, regardless of our fine feelings and our spring overcoats, and bonnets.

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What answer can we make this week to the usual formula: What have we been doing? Doing—well, don't hurry us, and you shall hear all in good time. "What do you do," asked the reporter who lately interviewed Mr. Jerome K. Jerome in his high up Chelsea Flat. "What do you do when you find on reaching *terra firma* down below that you have come without your handkerchief or your gloves?" "Do," said Mr. Jerome, "I put my hands in my pockets and sniff." "Well," as Mr. Jerome K. Jerome says—"we have done nothing during the past week, but put our hands in our pockets and sniff—if it were possible indeed we should have put our feet also in our pockets; but owing to the faulty construction of either ourselves or our pockets, this has been impossible. Don't say Fie! Fie! It was the only thing under the circumstances that any one could do, except, after the manner of Anglo-Indians to collapse, which is not the conventional mode here of bearing the vagaries of the climate; though, undoubtedly, if collapsing and faintly murmuring anathemas would mitigate our miseries, we should not be too proud to take a lesson from the Anglo-Indian. Unfortunately, mild reproaches and fierce invective seem equally thrown away on this climate of ours, whose only recommendations are that it acts as a safety valve for the outlet of accumulated British spleen, and that it forms a safe subject for general conversation.

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But who is so very straitened now-a-days for something to say? What about our latest *cause célebre*—the affair Jackson, which carries us back in imagination to the middle ages. The Jackson case has, besides the usual mystery and excitement, the charm of entire novelty. To run away with another man's wife is utterly commonplace—it is the most vulgar of all the romantic follies of the day. But to run away with your own wife—to seize her in the broad light of day, as she demurely walks from church, to force her into a close carriage and drive away with her, accompanied by too able-bodied male friends, is indeed something so new and strange that it is hardly comprehensible. It is much easier to understand a man running away from his wife—in fact it is sometimes done—perhaps as a necessary economy, or in consequence of the length of Madame's tongue or her milliner's bills. Mr. Jackson's case is in this way delightfully novel and full of surprising experiences, and is an event which will confer on the scenes of the drama Clitheroe and Blackburn, a historical notoriety surpassing any they have hitherto boasted. On, the wedding day, Mr. Jackson left his bride whom he had married against her relatives' wishes, and sailed for Australia. After two years, when he returned, she refused to live with him, even when his authority had been confirmed in Court. Fair means having failed he determined to try force, with the result that this week he secured his wife's person and incarcerated her in a villa in Blackburn, outside which the angry army of her relatives mustered in their hundreds. Provisions for a siege were laid in by means of a pulley and a basket attached to an upper window, and Mr. Jackson declared himself confident of being able to hold the garrison a twelve month. The latest news from the seat of war is the reported surrender of Mrs. Jackson, which, if true, will, of course, terminate hostilities between husband and wife. It may not be uninteresting to add that Mrs. Jackson (nee Miss Hall of Clitheroe) had inherited a fortune of £27,000 from a former admirer—an adjunct to her charms which doubtless gave zest to Mr. Jackson's pursuit; and which to the commonplace outside world offers an explanation of why a man should commit the extraordinary folly of running away with his own wife.

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There was evidently something unusual "on" at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-color on Wednesday. It was press day, but that hardly accounted for the presence of gold-braided attendants, footmen in livery, and the immaculate roll of red carpet, laid ready across the vestibule. Indeed, with humility be it confessed, however valuable to the reputation of the water-colorists in particular and society at large, are the critiques and opinions of the press, the management has never felt it incumbent to strew the journalistic path with roses, or even red carpeting. Nor as a general rule do liveried footmen and gold striped attendants line the entrance hall to do honour to the representatives of the all-powerful and despotic press. No—journalism generally slinks in *incog.* with nothing but its fused-up look, and the bulky appearance of its note-crammed pockets to distinguish it from ordinary humanity. Nor is there a fragrance on the air of crushed spring blossoms. With humility again, be it confessed, the perfume that lingers where the journalistic foot has trod, is not the spent sweetness of lilies and stephanotis, but the odour of very strong and very stale tobacco. Carpet, footmen, and fragrance pointed to something special—a lion of some rare kind on the loose—a valuable find for the reporter on prowl for copy.

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But except for the startling rosy newness of the carpet and the brilliancy of the fresh gilt frames everything seemed as usual in the galleries. There was the same table piled with catalogues, chastely covered in gold and white; the same crimson velvet ottoman umbrella—strewn as usual in these early days of the show before the service of an umbrella guardian is called into requisition. There were the usual art critics—the representatives of the seven ages of journalism, or rather perhaps, of journalist,—the cheap beardless boy belonging to the staff of the little 1*d.* weekly paper; the showier youth, whose time is divided between attention to his young moustache and his elderly linen; the young man full of conscientious enthusiasm in his work scribbling his catalogue all over with critiques; the active irrepressible man who courses all round the rooms in a half hour, and sums up his opinion on the work of months or years in a few curtly conventional phrases; the jaded man who looks on it all as vanity and vexation of spirit except for the emoluments; the old-fashioned journalist who loves stipple and hard outlines, and thinks our *nin-de-siecle* interpretation of nature an insult to art critics; and the infirm grey-bearded man who has fondled the baby institution in its infancy, but now begins to find it a little tiresome and aggressively active in its adolescence. In addition to these there are the female journalists—not seven ages of them of course. Though it is usual to describe some ladies as of a certain age, which means an uncertain one which is best not specified, it is well-known that there are certain ages to which most women attain. The better division for press women [illegible] of which there are principally two [illegible] and the slow. At the Institute both [illegible]ed—the little dowdy, short-gowned [illegible]air severely banded [illegible]under her [illegible]tiently [illegible]ruddles her [illegible]recall any of [illegible]uld-be fashion- [illegible]tures for the most [illegible]he men from whom [illegible]he shape of criti- [illegible]ses up afresh and [illegible] the smart [illegible]y of pic- [illegible]male ac- [illegible] bonnet [illegible]prettily [illegible]ulders, [illegible]emed [illegible]hing [illegible]real [illegible]y. [illegible]t- [illegible]in [illegible]s. [illegible]t [illegible]y [illegible]t [illegible]n [illegible]g [illegible]e [illegible]f [illegible]y [illegible]

TABLE TALK.

[BY MR. WALTER BESANT.]

"THE storm that late o'er pale Britania passed" was the most remarkable storm, I verily believe, in the whole annals of storms in this country. I have been looking into the record of English storms. There have been a great many, and they have been destructive. We have had storms of wind, storms of rain, storms of hail, and storms of lightning—most years bring in a few of the latter. In the year 944, for instance, if the chronicler is to be believed, 1,500 houses were blown down in London alone—to be sure they were built of "wattle and daub," but they served as a shelter for a good many people. In the year 1091, another storm blew down 500 houses. Many other great storms are recorded, especially that which raged on the day of Cromwell's death, and was variously interpreted to mean the wrath of Heaven visibly manifested against the dying man, and the wrath of Heaven against those who had opposed him. In November, 1703 occurred the heaviest storm ever known in these islands. Nearly 10,000 people were killed by this storm; twelve men of war were wrecked, and three crews drowned; property in London was destroyed to the tune of £2,000,000. There have been several creditable storms since these, with the accompaniments of swollen rivers, broken bridges, fallen houses, drowned cattle, shipwrecks, lightning, and all the rest. But one cannot find any record of such a storm as that of last week, with such snow, such burying of roads and railways, such entombment of passengers and vehicles in the heavy drifts, fifteen feet deep. The more remarkable in this storm because its chief fury fell upon Devon and Cornwell.

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The tales of snowed-up passengers are just beginning to dribble in. We shall get many of them as they gradually recover. Meantime, it is difficult to conceive anything more miserable than to be snowed up in the railway carriage without food and without warmth for twenty hours. A man told me once how, in a Folkestone and Bouglogne boat, he had to lie off for twelve hours before the whether would suffer them to enter the port. The passengers and men ate and drank all the provisions on board the ship—a miserable scanty supply. Then they got hungry, and what with the pangs of emptiness and the rolling of the ship, and the general danger and discomfort they were sufficiently miserable. Now, these poor people in the buried train had no provisions, and were submerged for twenty hours. Did their lamps go out? Did they open the doors and try to dig out a way? Fancy being quite alone, in the dark, with not even a flask in your compartment, unable to force open the door, and not even knowing how the time went! I was once locked up in a small wooden house for three days and three nights during a tropical hurricane, but then there was always one side where one could keep a window or a door open—the side where, for the moment, the circling wind was not disporting itself. Therefore, in the daytime we had light, and at night we had the comfort of feeling that, if at any moment, the roof should be blown off, we should have the light of the stars if there had been any. For food we had bread, sardines, and a few tins of preserved meat; there was also claret. Still, we were very glad when that cyclone whirled itself out to sea. But that experience was nothing to the experience of a man shut up starving, in the dark and alone, for twenty hours.

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Everything is possible in this climate of ours but extremes are rare. Therefore, we are never provided for extremes. The Americans, for instance, expect heavy falls of snow in the winter. Therefore, their engines are provided with gear for sweeping the snow aside. Nevertheless, they do sometimes get snow-bound. And in their streets they can set on relays of men for clearing the footpaths, and steam hose for melting the snow, so that in an hour after the heaviest fall every thing is swept away. Here our houses are not built for extreme cold, nor are our vestries able to find men enough and horses enough to clear the streets, and the snow lies about black, penetrating knee-deep, a mass of liquid mud, for days after it has fallen. In the same way we sometimes get a hot and dry spell in what we call our summer. We have neither houses nor clothes for the proper welcome and reception of warm weather, nor does our food of beef and beer befit a temperature of ninety in the shade. It is so long, however, since we had a really long, dry summer, that one has forgotten how it feels. The experience of the last seven years is that, when the schools shut up, and holyday-time begins, and we all go away to hill-sides, and sea-sides, and river-sides, and field-sides, the clouds begin to gather, the rain bagins to fall, and the winds begin to blow. Let us, at least, be prepared for them.

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Theodore de Banville is dead. He was a poet and a journalist. Almost all writers of the present day are journalists, more or less. He was a great master of style. To those who know modern French literature chiefly through English versions, he is chiefly known as the author of *Gringoire*, a version of which one may see from time to time admirably acted by Mr. Beerbohn Tree at the Haymarket Theatre. It is called the *Palladmonger*. France is losing her old poets, and there seems to be no new ones coming along. If we look round the whole civilised world for new poets we find none. Neither in England, America, France, Germany, or Italy are there any young poets. The youngest poet of any consideration in this country is forty, and though one sees lists of young American poets in American journals, their work does not seem to cross the little pond.

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There must be some reason why young men have ceased to find expression in poetry. At the risk of appearing sordid, I cannot help feeling that the real reason is the impossibility of living by the Muse. No one gives any money to the generous Muse. Time was when she had her patrons. Time was when people bought her wares. Now nobody heeds the poor young poet, though he is crowned with bays, and though the figure of Fame flies over his head blowing a silver trumpet and proclaiming his name to the four quarters of the heavens. Formerly there were not only great rewards for great poets, but substantial rewards for lesser bards. It was in the Thirties that these rewards all ceased together. Fiction and Poetry fell together. They had grown so conventional and so bad that they collapsed. People would read no more dull novels and no more dull poetry, all turned out in the same grooves. Then came a bad time for publishers, and a worse for authors. Fiction, with the assistance of Dickens, Lytton, Thackeray, Mrs. Gaskell, and others, picked up again presently, and is now doing very well indeed. Tennyson came to the rescue of poetry, but only succeeded in substituting himself for all the poets. The young man inflamed with the long thoughts and filled with the visions which would have made him a poet eighty years ago or a dramatist three hundred years ago, now turns almost instinctively to fiction. He finds in the practice of that Art, not only a medium capable of expressing all that he has to say, but also the power of living by his Art, if his work "catches on." And, which is a very cheering thing, all good work does catch on.

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Why, however, it will be asked, do not poetical young men try the drama? They do. Most of them do—first, because the drama is, to many minds, the most attractive of all forms of Art; secondly, because the rewards are so very great. But the difficulties in the way of getting a play put on the stage are simply incredible. Those who only see the result cannot understand the trouble, these vexations that have been endured in order to get that result. I am not complaining. Much of this trouble is inevitable. I only state the fact as the chief reason why more young men do not take to writing plays as a profession.

***

The most tedious of all things, for instance, is the attendance at rehearsal. The thing is gone over again and again; every situation is tried in a dozen different ways; all kinds of things are suggested to strengthen the scene. I remember, for instance, a certain piece in which I was concerned, the introduction, after earnest consultation, of a rustic style, over which the ladies had to step. This style did really much improve the scene. The dialogue has to be cut down here, and written up there. Certain characters have to be strengthened, and others have to be pushed into the background. "Above all," a very successful dramatist once said to me, "never forget the gallery boy. That little demon sits up aloft watching for his opportunity to bring ridicule on your most pathetic situations. Take care never to give him the chance." In fact, the pit and the gallery are the real arbiters of a new piece. I think, however, that if I was young again, with my present knowledge and experience, I would brave all the vexations and disappointments, and become a dramatist. The novelist has a great power, but he cannot feel it. All the world may be reading his books, but he comprehends it not. So with the poet. The leader writer, also, has great power; he knows that what he writes will be read by half a million every day, but he cannot see them reading him. Now, the dramatist sits in his box and surveys the house. The actors are playing his fable. They are uttering far better than he himself could do his own thoughts, and the people are listening; he can watch their faces; he sees them light up as they catch the points; he sees them laughing, he sees them crying, and to himself he murmurs, "*Ipse fecí*; I myself have done it."

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The *Spectator* has a paper called the "Cowardice of Crowds." The writer is deeply impressed with the very strange story of the poor woman who had a lamp thrown at her and was burned to death, while a little crowd of people looked on and did nothing. One poor woman alone attempted to put out the flames. It is a horrible story, but I should not have made it the peg for a paper on cowardice, because I think that cowardice had nothing whatever to do with it. Why cowardice? There was no courage wanted to tear off your coat and wrap it round the burning drapery of the unfortunate woman. Presence of mind was lacking, if you please, but not cowardice. Presence of mind, which means readiness to act for the best on a sudden emergency, will prove to be wanting more and more as we depart more and more from the primitive conditions of man, which is one of being always hunted for food by wild beasts, always hunting for food, and always fighting. In that condition man is full of resource, contrives a thousand strategems, and meets a thousand dangers. Remove from him the habit of hunting and the necessity of fighting. Make his life assured and easy, and he will infallibly love the readiness and the resource—in other words the presence of mind—of the savage. This, in fact we have done. In moments of unusual, unexpected dangers, we are paralysed. This is my reading of the conduct of the crowd which looked on while a woman's clothes flamed up and burned her to death.

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"Claimed by the Crown." There are many curious histories with this heading. Here is one. There died the other day, somewhere down Limehouse way, an old gentleman with a very curious family record. His livelihood was gained honourably, if humbly, by washing bottles at the London Docks—or perhaps, the St. Katherine Docks. He should have been very wealthy, but for an unfortunate accident. This accident is the peg of the family history. There was living, at the beginning of this century, a young lady of the gipsy nation—her name was Sarah Lee. She had two husbands, if—that is, she was formally married to either, which is doubtful. The first was one Philip Bude, by profession a betting man, turfite, gambler, and, his enemies averred, welsher. Sarah's elder son, Ephraim Bude, was his son. She was secondly married to one Anthony Barnard, a messenger in a bank, by whom she had another son, Joseph, who, for some reason or other, took the name of his half brother. The lady set up a small shop near the present High Courts of Justice. The elder boy proved a worthy son of his father; he advanced, however, far beyond his father. He exchanged thimble-rigging and card-sharping for higher game, and started a gambling hell in St. James's and another near Temple Bar. He did so well with these establishments that he went into theatrical management and took his half brother Joseph into partnership. Joseph married a ballet dancer, and took care of the theatre while his brother looked after the gambling department. Every night there were cards in the green-room—D'Orsay, D'Israeli, and other young plungers of the Thirties frequented this greenroom which was doubtless graced by the presence and the smiles of the ladies. Ephraim, therefore, had advanced into quite beautiful society. Unfortunately, Ephraim died before he was fifty. He left a son, but as he had forgotten to make a will, not expecting to be called away so soon, and as the son could not find his mother's marriage lines, Thomas took all the business for himself, and the son went down, embaracing at last the profession of bottle-washer, from which we may conclude that he was not clever. Thomas then left the theatre and gave up the gambling, and devoted the remainder of his life to successful money-lending. When he died at length, an old man, childless, and a widower and intestate, the Crown asked those who claimed his great estate if they would first prove the marriage of Thomas's mother. This they could not do, and so the Crown carried off the whole estate, and is now enjoying it. The moral of the story is, that if you are clever enough you can rise from the thimblering to the theatre, and that, if the family chronicles are deficient in the one or two things considered essentials in narrow-minded circles, it is as well to make your will in good time. A very good moral, too!

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Here is a very curious coincidence. The "Voice" of last week told a story of a Russian noble, and the way he was helped out of a difficulty. Now I learn from Mr. Farjeon, the novelist, that he has exactly the same situation—*i.e.*, the erasure of the name, and the substitution of the same name in his story called "The Mystery of M. Felix." I have always thought, and this incident confirms my opinion, that you cannot invent anything—apart from the supernatural—which has not been already done. Mr. Farjeon invents, "out of his own head," this very clever and striking incident. Behold! The same thing is told of the wily Muscovite. Can there be, in some far-off region of the world, a land where all our novels and plots are being worked out with strange costumes and foreign tongues?

A NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ADEN.

THE Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's Steamers Scotia and Calabria are laying another cable from Aden to Bombay for the Eastern Telegraph Company, and are expected to finish and arrive here next Friday, the 17th inst. This will will be the third cable connecting Bombay with Aden. The new wire is of a larger size, and has a greater carrying capacity than the two older cables. A fourth cable was laid a few months since from Suez to Aden, so that when the new Bombay-Aden cable is finished, there will be three cables from Bombay to Suez, the fourth Red Sea line being used for the Cape of Good Hope and local traffic. The once desert Island of Perim has now more than its fair share of telegraphic communication. No less than seven cables are landed there, three being connected with the French, Italian, and Turkish possessions, two with Suez, and two with Aden.

In anticipation of the arrival of the new cable, Mr. W. J. Murphy, Electrician of the Eastern Telegraph Company's Steamer Electra, has just finished laying new underground lines from the Telegraph Office to the shore, so that as soon as the cable is landed it can be joined on at once.

The submarine service to Europe ought now to be very rapid.

The principal officers of the expedition are, for the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:—Mr. Lucas, engineer, and Mr. Brown, electrician; the consulting engineer and electrician for the Eastern Telegraph Company is Mr. H. C. Forde, C. E., who superintended the laying of the two older cables, the first of which was laid by the Great Eastern in 1870.

A GUZERAT VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

AN Ankleshwar correspondent, writing on the 8th instant, says:—A disastrous fire occurred on the 31st ultimo at Sarthan, a village of the Ankleshwar taluka, in the Broach District, by which more than half of the village was burnt down. The damage is assessed at about Rs. 12,000. The persons whose houses have been destroyed are chiefly Mahomedan agriculturists. To-day a meeting was held under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. Allen, to devise measures of relief for the sufferers from the fire when a central committee consisting of nine non-official gentlemen was appointed to collect subscriptions in Ankleshwar, and to form sub-committees for the collection of subscriptions in the villages of the taluka. Mr. Vithaldas Dayaram, a leading banker of the town, and Mr. Bomanshaw Jamasji, a cotton ginning merchant, have been respectively appointed treasurer, and secretary to the relief fund. Mr. Edalji Byramshaw, mamlatdar of Ankleshwar taluka, Mr. Jamnadas Narotumdas, chief constable, and Mr. Gulam Mohidin Sayed Saheb have been appointed to make a separate inquiry and relief distribution committee. Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged; and its requested that they be remitted to the treasurer to the relief fund.

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY SURGEON F. T. SHORT embarked on the 10th ultimo for duty in India.

CAPTAIN R. F. SYNGE, Army Pay Department, 18th Hussars, has been appointed Vice-Consul in the Oil Rivers Protectorate.

CAPTAIN G. R. HUME, Seaforth Highlanders, and Lieutenant R Swetenham, East Kent Regiment, remain at home on leave of absence.

CAPTAIN E. T. PAUL, 6th Bengal Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bundelkhand District, during the absence on leave of Captain Batten.

MAJOR E. H. C. BRADDON, Hampshire Regiment, will be promoted to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy on the 3rd May 1891, and has been permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

CAPTAIN H. E. IRWIN, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, has been transferred from the 1st to the 4th Circle, vice Moin, vacated, and Major E. S. Browne, V. C., South Wales Borderers, officiates in the circle.

LIEUTENANTS F. P. S. DUNSFORD, 2nd Bengal Infantry, C. E. Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry, and H. V. Bradley, 2-2nd Gurkhas, have been attached temporarily to the 3rd Bengal Infantry, 13th Bengal Infantry, and 1-2nd Gurkhas, respectively, to complete those battalions to service strength.

MAJOR A. K. MACPHERSON, appointed officiating Judge Advocate-General, 6th Circle, having reported his arrival at Allahabad, assumes charge of the office of the officiating Judge Advocate-General from Captain W. Lambert from 7th inst., Captain W. Lambart is directed to proceed to Rangoon and assume charge of the office of Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 9th Circle.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenants W. J. Brackenbury, Suffolk Regiment; A. Amey, Royal Irish Fusiliers and W. H. W. Steward, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenants F. L. Fosbery, Royal Irish Regiment; J. Duncan, Royal Scots Fusiliers; J. W. Milne and W. M. Guthrie Smith, Scottish Rifles; A. E. Glasgow, Royal Sussex Regiment, and E. B. Holes, Durham Light Infantry.

THE undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—Captain F. S. Derham East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant J. E. F. Dyer, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Brigade-Surgeon J. E. Fannin, Medical Staff, to England for 6 months, on medical certificate; Colonel T. Davison, 16th Lancers, to England for 6 months, on private affairs; Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, Staff Corps, to Kashmir and Simla to 30th October next, on private affairs, and Major R. T. G. Lowry, 1st Dragoon Guards, to Kashmir for 30 days, on private affairs.

RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, a Judge of the local High Court, who returned amongst us from Egypt on Monday last, in order to settle his private affairs, bids Bombay farewell next week and returns to Egypt to take charge of his new appointment as Legal Adviser of the Government of Egypt. Mr. Justice Scott first came to Bombay in November, 1882; and during his residence here of nearly eight years, he has gained many friends both in the European and Native communities; while his extra-judicial addresses, delivered at public meetings, made him a conspicuous figure in our civic affairs. In the discharge of his judicial duties, he was always prompt and expeditious; and his judgments, which were distinguished by clearness, conciseness, and terseness of language, were lucid expositions of the law bearing on each case that came before him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been very popular in the native community; and Mrs. Scott's *purdanashin* parties, at which European ladies cultivated the friendship of their native sisters, will long be remembered by them. According to the recent testimony of an influential native journal, "the retirement of Mr. Justice Scott is viewed by the native community with somewhat mixed feelings. They are glad that his services have been transferred to a sphere where they will prove very valuable; but they are sorry that, by his departure, they are losing one of the best and most intelligently sympathetic friends of India. In his judgment of questions of Imperial politics, he rose far above the narrow prejudices of a proud and not very sympathetic bureaucracy. His well-balanced judicial mind saved him from rigid and scornful antipathy to native aspirations on the one hand, and from enthusiastic and unthinking advocacy of those aspirations on the other. He was free from bigotry either of the one kind or the other; and therefore, his views were always received with respectful attention. Mr. Scott was ever willing to cultivate the acquaintance of natives; and in his endeavours to promote the advancement of the social position of women, he had a valuable colleague in Mrs. Scott. Our selfish regret at his departure from our midst is, however, tempered by a feeling of satisfaction that he has been transferred to a wider sphere of usefulness—to illumine the Land of darkness."

Mr. Justice Scott is a Lancashire man, and the son of a Wigan solicitor. He was educated at Oxford and took his B. A. degree in 1864, and his M. A. in 1869. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in November 1865, and having joined the Northern Circuit in the following year, had considerable civil and criminal practice in Lancashire and London. In 1868 he wrote a work on "Bills of Exchange." Mr. Scott had to give up his profession on account of ill health in the winter of 1871, and went to the Riviera in consequence. In the following year he went to Egypt and had leading practice at the local Bar there, till 1874, when he was appointed English Judge of the International Court of Appeal. His services in that capacity were very much appreciated by the English Foreign Office, and in 1879 he was nominated Vice-president of the Court. During this service, Mr. Scott acquired an intimate knowledge of French law and language, which have proved so useful to him in his later work in Egypt. In 1882, Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State for India, nominated Mr. Scott a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court. He joined the service as such judge on the 18th November, 1882, and worked assiduously at his post. In 1883, Lord Dufferin invited him to return to Egypt, but he declined the offer. From December 1886 to October 1887, Mr. Scott had nearly a year's furlough to Europe, and rejoining his appointment in Bombay on the 1st November 1887, continued to discharge the duties of it till April 1890, when his services were lent to the Egyptian Government for the purpose of reorganising the system of criminal justice in the Khedive's dominions. During his residence in Bombay Mr. Scott presided at some of our public meetings, when his courtesy and kindness added to his general popularity. He at once earned the good wishes of the Beni-Israelite community of Bombay by not only presiding at an annual meeting of the Beni-Israelite Fund and delivering an interesting address, but also making a handsome donation in his own name and that of Mrs. Scott, who was present with him, to the fund. Mr. Scott's lectures on Ancient and Modern Egypt, delivered before public meetings held at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute some years ago, showed his intimate knowledge of the history, manners, customs, and wants of the people of that country. Among the more notable cases which he decided in the Bombay High Court was the Munguldas Nathoobhoy suit, which settled the law of partition among Hindus. Another important case was that against the directors of the four mills managed by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., who, having misappropriated the funds, were held criminally liable. Mr. Scott defined the position of the Portuguese Church in this country in a suit arising from disputes between the church wardens and the ecclesiastical authorities of the churches at Mahim and Salsette. At certain intervals, he was appointed to dispose of business on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and made himself fully acquainted with the administration of justice in the mofussil.

Mr. Scott left Bombay on the 10th April, 1890, and has for a year been engaged, as already stated, in reorganising the system of criminal justice in the Khedive's dominions. He encountered much opposition in his work of introducing reform in that system, which attracted considerable attention at home. The British Government had made two previous attempts, through Sir Benson Maxwell and Sir Raymond West of Bombay, to reorganise the system, which, based on French procedure, was considered unsuited to the country; and the efforts of both those men of tried ability failed to produce the desired results. The question of interference in the internal administration of the country involved delicate points; and Sir Evelyn Baring had the prudence to leave the issue to time for no less than three years. But the delay bore no fruit; and it was complained that the provincial Egyptian tribunals continued to be a disgrace to a civilised country, impeding the administration of justice in a hundred different ways, and bringing discredit on England. In these circumstances, some of the home journals pointed out that another attempt should be made, and that Sir Evelyn Baring should have the full authority of the British Government to name some one competent to reorganise the system of the Egyptian administration of justice. It was remarked that the person required must possess "knowledge of the country, Oriental judicial experience, knowledge of the existing French system, ready sympathy with the natives, and pliability of character combined with firmness." Mr. Justice Scott was indicated as possessing all these qualifications in an eminent degree. He was accordingly nominated for the work, and the result of his labours during the past year has turned out satisfactory, and has led to his appointment, in the face of local and foreign opposition, to the important position of Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government and President of the Committee for the Superintendence of the Native Tribunals. Mr. Scott has therefore accepted a seven years' engagement with the Egyptian Government, with the option of renewal at the end of that period. For his service in the Bombay High Court, a proportionate pension has been awarded him by Her Majesty's Government, dating from to-morrow, the 12th inst. He is to be entertained at dinner at the Byculla Club this evening, and leaves Bombay by the mail steamer of Saturday next.

GYMKHANA AT MAHABLESHWAR.

IT is proposed to hold a G

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WITH a view to negociating for a new treaty respecting the Portuguese possessions in India, we are informed that Mr. A. D. Carry is proceeding to Mahableshwar to consult with Government. Mr Trevor has been summoned to be present, as he took an active part when the expiring treaty was made. Mr. Carry will return from Mahableshwar and proceed to Lisbon by the mail of 18th instant.

LITTLE or nothing, it is believed, is known of the Age of Consent measure in the villages in the interior of Bengal, and if so Government might, it is suggested, instruct all local boards and village *punchayats* to make known the provisions of the Act as widely and as "educatively" as possible.

A COLLISION has occurred in the Black Sea between the Turkish steamer Selanic and the British steamer Atrato of Sunderland, bound from Batoum to India with a cargo of 120,000 casks of petroleum. The British steamer, which is well known in this port, sustained heavy damage, and sank twelve hours after the collision. Captain J. R. Gordon, the commander of the vessel, who has many friends in Bombay, and the crew, numbering fifty-seven persons, took to the boats, and after remaining at the mercy of a furious sea for thirty-six hours were picked up and taken to Constantinople by the Italian steamer Fratelli Princi.

MR. G. W. FORREST, in his new capacity of Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, has gone to Madras to look over the State papers at Fort St. George, which he found, during his visit last year, to contain valuable historical materials relating to Clive's campaign in Bengal Probably, observes a the *Pioneer*, the existence of this information may have been hitherto overlooked, because it would not naturally occur to students to look for light on the doings in Bengal at such a distance. But as Madras was in those early days the senior Presidency, and Clive was moreover a Madras officer, he seems to have sent reports regularly to the Government at Fort St. George. By the way, Mr. Forrest is ready with another volume of "Selections" to follow the three which he published last year on the days of Warren Hastings. The coming instalment deals with the early history of Calcutta.

IN his account of the mission work done in Allahabad station last year, says the local paper, the Rev. Mr. J. Alexander makes a suggestion which might be commended to the consideration of missionaries in general throughout India. After citing several instances where the street-preaching of the missionaries was interrupted by Mahomedans and members of the Arya Samaj, Mr. Alexander tell us he is "more and more convinced that our bazaar work should be done within buildings suitably located for the purpose." If this suggestion were acted upon we should not have extraordinary scenes like that recorded—evidently with great satisfaction—by the Rev. Mr. Janvier of Fategarh. On this occasion the reverend gentleman, after trying in vain to speak down and sing down the preachers of a rival Hindu conventicle assembled close by, at last gained the day by the lucky advent of "one of our theological students, who had an accordeon. Even zeal for Hinduism could not resist the attractions of the musical accompaniment to the bhajans." No doubt all is fair in love and war, even an accordeon; but not all that is fair is edifying.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Umballa has raised a fund for the purchase and sale of grain in order to check the raising of prices by the *bania*: and some perceptible good has already been done. The price of the grain, which has been brought in by the agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, and which is sold by him now, has fallen. The Deputy Commissioner is also holding a kind of combination exhibition and fair on the 14th and 15th to encourage local manufacture.

IN a quiet rural station somewhere in the plains of Hindustan, writes the *Pioneer*, there lived in single blessedness the usual civil staff plus the additional items of a lady (the Collector's) and an aged missionary. To the latter there arrived last month from England two fellow-workers—two charming young English girls of the Zenana Mission. A house was taken for them, and then there arose a question as to an appropriate text to inscribe over the entrance, so that anxious inquirers might know what manner of consolation they would find within; said the lady with an innocent smile, "Let the text be Goodwill unto Men"—and so it was. It is already apprehended that two at least of the bachelors of that quiet rural station will soon have practical experience of its hidden meaning.

THE "unknown donor," who has offered £80,000 to build an Art Gallery at South Kensington, is understood to be Mr. Henry Tate. He has already, it will be remembered, offered his collection of modern pictures—valued at £75,000—to form the nucleus of an "English Luxembourg." He has now offered £80,000 in order to get the kind of Luxembourg in the matter of building that he wants. Mr. Tate made his money in sugar-refining.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: A firm in Melbourne has just patented an invention for closing carriage doors without slamming them. Perhaps some local engineer may be stimulated by a good example to produce something of the kind for home use. The wear and tear of nerves in travelling is largely due to noises which ought to be preventible. On the Railway, where the opening and shutting of doors are frequent, there is a very special need of some merciful contrivance for the prevention of slamming.

THE conference in the Mayor's parlour of the Town Hall, Manchester, bodes ill for boy smokers. As to the expediency of doing something to stop their precocious habit, the Mayor expressed himself entirely at one with the promoters of the movement; and Dr. Tatham, medical officer for the city, testified that the rapid growth of the practice among mere boys "is becoming an increasingly serious danger to society." It is calculated that eighty per cent. of the Lancashire lads smoke. The question, however, is, how can the evil be dealt with? Canon Hogg was for lecturing them in school on the wickedness of pipes and cigarettes; the Reverend H. Bone and others thought that ministers and Sunday-school superintendents and teachers would do well to set the boys an example by a general farewell to tobacco—a suggestion which has since been formally approved. Finally it was resolved that these gentle measures should be supplemented by a law prohibiting lads under the age of sixteen from smoking, and rendering it illegal to sell, give, or furnish tobacco in any form to children under that age. Some speakers were even in favour of raising the limit to eighteen.

AN autograph letter of Charles Dickens addressed to Mr. Charles Selby, respecting the dramatisation of "Barnaby Rudge," was included in Messrs. Hampton's sale of the effects of Miss Forrest, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The letter has only just come to light. It came into Miss Forrest's possession through her relative Forrest, the actor—and has been lying in a drawer for many years. Selby, the actor and playwright, to whom it is addressed, was at the time part proprietor of Drury Lane Theatre. It is dated "1, Devonshire-terrace, July the twentieth, 1841," and contains the following passage:—"It would be ridiculous for me to deny that I am always most intensely mortified, and very much aggravated, by having my stories anticipated in their course; and that I think the state of the law which permits such things is disgraceful to England At the same time, I am so far from blaming you in the matter, that if I could give you a patent for dramatising my productions, I would gladly do so; inasmuch as if they *must* be done at all, I would rather have them done by gentlemanly hands, and by those who really desire to act fairly and honourably—as I am sure you do. Mrs. Dickens will be glad if you can let her have a private box to-night; and I hear so much of Miss Fortescue that I shall endeavour to accompany her. If this should not find you at the theatre, will you do me the favour to leave such instructions with the door-keeper as will insure us a quiet and quick reception!—Believe me, always faithfully yours, Charles Dickens."

FROM time to time we receive intelligence of steamers to be constructed in the United States which are to throw into the shade the vessels hitherto considered fine specimens of naval architecture in this country. Sometimes, these craft are to be of enormous size; to surpass, in the perfection of their arrangements and the magnificence of their accommodation, anything hitherto dreamed of; and to possess, in addition, extraordinary speed. At other times, they are to be constructed upon entirely new principles, and for these ships rates running up to forty knots an hour have been freely predicted The last announcement, says the *Evening Standard*, has at least a more practical sound than most of its predecessors. There is nothing altogether out of the way in twelve thousand tons, and such vessels might, if driven by sufficiently powerful engines, doubtless attain the speed of twenty-four knots an hour. If, however, all the calculations of the projector are as loose as the one which we can, at any rate, check, shipowners need not tremble at the prospects of these new and formidable rivals. It is stated that trains will bring passengers from Milford Haven to London in four hours. Now, the distance is no less than 285 miles, and even the Great Western will hardly undertake to perform the journey in that time. If the twenty-four knots an hour have no stronger basis of fact, a very large discount must be allowed. Even if built, it is by no means certain that the Postal subsidy of four dollars a mile, large as it is, would render them a pecuniary success; and much as the American people admire great things, it is not improbable that they might, ere long weary of paying so enormous a price for the enjoyment of them.

THE CENSUS OF 1891.

THE following letter from the Census Commissioner to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, is circulated:—

I have the honour to submit herewith to the Government of India three tables showing the results of the preliminary abstraction of the returns of the census taken on the 26th—27th of February last. The first table relates to British territory, and is complete, with the exception of the small trans-Himalayan subdivision of the Punjab, and of British Baluchistan, which is not brought under the general scheme of enumeration, but will be returned by households at a more favourable opportunity. The second table includes most of the feudatory States in India, the exceptions being most of the petty States under Chota-Nagpur, a small state in Rajputana (Banswara), parts of Kashmir which are cut off from head-quarters by the recent heavy snowfall on the higher ranges, and, lastly, Manipur. The returns for the Shan States will be prepared like those for British Baluchistan during the present season's tour, and no attempt at synchronous enumeration has been made there. The last table shows a selection of the more important towns in the country, with the corresponding return at last census.

2. Before offering any comments on the results set forth in the above statements, I should perhaps explain the system on which they were prepared, which is laid down in my Circular L of the 18th of July last As soon as the enumerators had completed the round of their respective blocks on the night of the 26th February, and collected the householders' schedules, when there were any, on the following morning, they repaired to the head-quarters of the supervisor of their circle, and in his presence added up the population of their blocks by sexes, making at the same time a total of the occupied houses they had enumerated. The results of this addition were communicated to the supervisor alone, and he passed the book and forms to a second enumerator, who, without having any clue to the previous results, re-added the whole, and gave in his total. If the two agreed, the supervisor noted them in detail in the fly-leaf form provided as part of the enumeration-book. If they differed, the book was given to a third enumerator, and so on, till the totals were ascertained to be correct and duly certified. The aggregate of block totals was then compiled by the supervisor, and sent with the original books, to the charge-superintendent, who, after further compilation for his charge, handed them on to the chief officer of the tahsil, thana, or township according to the province. Finally, the collected totals reached the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, by whom a district total was compiled after due test and the incorporation of casual returns, such as those for camps of touring officials, of boats, &c. The results thus found were telegraphed to both the Provincial Superintendent of Census and myself, so that simultaneous compilation began three days after the final enumeration.

3. The above is the system of communication prescribed, but whether it was in all cases duly observed I am, of course, unable to say. On the whole, however, judging from the general promptness with which the returns were sent in, and the various additions and corrections which reached me later, I believe that not only the subordinate officials connected with the enumeration, but the district officers in person must have interested themselves in this heavy addition to their already burdensome current duties. I may go further and say that had it not been for the participation of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners—not to speak of Political Officers—in this task, it could have been impracticable to have published the results within five weeks of the census. As it is, the statement for British territory was delivered in time nearly ten days owing to the exceptional failure of a single district officer in the Central Provinces to make a punctual return; otherwise the present tables would have been in the hands of Government within a month from the final enumeration. Neither the Provincial Superintendents nor I myself have as yet had an opportunity of testing these summaries, but I have no reason to think that their accuracy is impaired by the speed with which they were compiled. It may be remembered, in connection with this point, that taking British and feudatory territory together, the number of persons engaged on the 26th as enumerators was between 940,000 and a million, and that in Bengal alone the staff exceeded 309,000, so that each man had an average of only 300 entries to add together.

4. As regards the results of the census, I do not propose to anticipate comments that hereafter will have to be made upon the returns when finally abstracted, so I will offer no more than general remarks and explanations. The population dealt with will amount, when the full returns for the feudatory States are in, to just under 286 millions, of which 220½ live in British territory and 65½ under feudatory rule. During the decade that has passed since the last enumeration the gross increase is over 27 millions, the population of Italy or Prussia at their last census. Deducting 3 millions of population not brought under the census of 1881, the balance of 26 millions exceeds the whole population of cis-Leithian Austria added in ten years to the soil of India. Taking only British territory and excluding Upper Burma as a new acquisition, it appears that the population has risen from 198,655,180 to 217,437,970, which is about 1·6 per cent. above what is estimated in 1889 would be the probable number for whom schedules and enumerators would have to be provided. This indicates an annual rate of increase very nearly 14 per ten thousand higher than I thought would be the case. The actual growth is just under 9½ per cent., and the slight relatively greater increase amongst females is no doubt attributable to greater confidence in the intentions of the Government in taking a census rather than to an irregular advance of the sexes. We may account, I think, for the comparatively more rapid increase in feudatory territory in the same way; and in certain instances, as, for example, in the case of the Central Provinces feudatories, there seems no doubt that the abnormal increase is mainly due to the fact that many of these small States happen to be under more directly and effective control or administration than they were ten years ago, as the difference between the rates of increase in the two sexes seems to indicate that immigration is not to be credited with the variation. On the other hand, there are instances where the female rate falls below that of males, and this is apparently more markedly a characteristic of the tracts most severely afflicted by the great famine of 1876-78 than of places which have enjoyed normal circumstances since 1881. This point is one that will receive due attention when dealing with the full returns, as without the age-tables it is futile to attempt explanation.

5. Looking at the several provinces individually, the first calling for notice is Bengal, which now returns a population nine millions in excess of that of the United States of America at last year's census spread over an area less than 1-23 of that of the latter country. The general increase of 6½ per cent. is spread over most of the province, but special causes have been in operation in certain tracts, which have been cursorily noted by the Provincial Superintendent of the Census. For instance, in Rajshahye and Nuddea there has been a gradually increasing tendency to malarial fever owing to local causes, which has driven away the people to a more salubrious neighbourhood; and luckily there happens to be good cultivable land available within a reasonable distance from these tracts. Elsewhere the increase seems to have been proportionately higher in Eastern Bengal than in either in Behar or Orissa. On the whole, however, the ten years have thrown twenty-nine more persons on every square mile of land, and now on that area there are on an average for the province no less than 474 individuals.

Here we have the population of the German Empire in less than one-half its area. The increase is within 1·37 per cent. of my forecast, and is most apparent in Oudh, the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces and in the Hill Tracts. Here again, the people have begun to press on the land at the rate of 22 per square mile during the ten years, and now number 442 against 416 on that area. As in Bengal three or four districts show a decrease, due, it is said, to the agricultural deterioration of a portion of the Doab, whilst under the hill ranges of the north, where the population is nearly stationary, the same complaint is made as in Bengal, namely, the greater prevalence of malarial fever of late years; and the returns seem to show that it is not without foundation.

In Madras, the population of which now about equals that of Italy with Belgium, the pressure of population over the whole Presidency is considerably less than in the two Provinces above reviewed, still there is very considerable congestion in the highly cultivated tracts to the south-east. My forecast of increase has been proved wrong by some 3 per cent., owing, no doubt, in some degree to the return of emigrants or to actual immigration into the famine tracts which showed such a depletion in 1881. The areas of a good many of the districts, however, have been considerably changed since that year, but the general results seem to show a very large increase in the centre and east, and less along the west and in the northern part of the Coromandel Coast. The populous district of Tanjore contrasts strangely with its neighbours in an increase of only 4½ per cent., as compared with 13 in Madura, 19 in South Arcot, and nearly 23 in Salem. The areality of the Presidency has risen from 221 to 248 per square mile in the decade.

The Punjab, which with its feudatories has a population exceeding that of Spain and Portugal, has increased by nearly two million souls in British territory alone, and now supports 187 per square mile, or the same as Continental France, against 170 in 1881 (calculated on the revised area return). In some degree the increase is no doubt only apparent, being due to more correct returns of women and children: but the extension of irrigation and cultivation and of settlements on the waste lands of the province is sufficient to account for a considerable growth of population.

Taking the Presidency proper as distinct from Sind, Bombay occupies, as regards population, a place between Hungary and Spain on considerably less than the area of the former. As in the case of Madras, the re-population of the districts affected by the famine of 1876-78 has shown my forecast to be considerably below the actuals. There has been also a very large rise in the two districts in which good cultivable land is available to the largest extent, namely, Khandesh and the Panch Mahals. In Sind the increase has been very large, 18¾ per cent., compared with 14½ in the rest of the Presidency; and the return seems to indicate that this a real, and not, inspite of the race and character of the population, only an apparent, variation. The areality of the whole Presidency is now 150 as compared with 131 at last census. Omitting from consideration Sind, with its large area of desert and barren mountain, the calculation results in an average of 207, against 192 in 1881, for the rest of the Province.

Next in population come the Central Provinces with a population of 10,761,000, rather above that of Holland and Belgium combined, and with 3½ times the area of those countries. The population per square mile is now only 127, against 117, in 1881. With an average increase of just over 9½ per cent. the districts known as the Chattisgarh show a relatively more rapid growth; but in the hilly tracts also the increase has been notable and may partly be attributable to better counting.

This province corresponds very accurately both in area and population with the returns for Roumania. It has increased in about the same ratio as the Punjab, and shews an areality of 117 as compared with 105 per square mile last census. There has been for some time past an endemic outbreak of a kind of fever known as the 'black disease,' which has proved very destructive in the Kamrup district, and even appears to have spread to some extent across the Brahmaputra. The large increase shown against the hill tracts in this Province is probably attributable to extension of census operation as much as to the supposed prolificity of forest tribes.

Passing by the smaller provinces, Berar, Ajmir, and Coorg,—the latter of which, by the way, shows a remarkable diminution in its male population, of which I have as yet had no explanation,—I come to Burma, where the census included very successfully a large tract never before enumerated. The people are far more widely educated than in India proper, and seemed to be able to appreciate and help in the work of the census, though in the matter of house-numbering I heard instances in which their interest was a little too zealously exhibited in supplement of the official registration. Lower Burma, now equal in population to Portugal, shows an extraordinary increase, partly due to the extension of trade along the coast and railways, partly to actual increase of cultivation, as on the reclaimed tracts of the Thongwa district, where an increase of 55 per cent. is shown; and in Pegu, Hanthawaddy, and Tharrawady, in all of which the increase is above the provincial average. In Upper Burma the official estimate, based on rough returns of taxation, has generally been largely exceeded. Though affecting but a small population, it is satisfactory to hear that the preliminary record of Wuntho, where there has recently been some disturbance, was secured by the Deputy Commissioner of Katha before the Chief broke into hostilities.

6. In conclusion, I should explain that I can at present do no more than submit without comment the returns for the selected cities and towns of India. The variations in population in such communities require, in order to be reviewed thoroughly, the details of age, sex, and birthplace, all of which will be available by the time I next place the figures before Government.

CHILD-MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

ELIZABETH C. Wolstenholme Elmy writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—

Sir,—As the debate in the Legislative Council of India on the Age of Consent Bill is to take place on the 20th inst., I venture to ask your powerful aid in support of the proposed reform. One thing at least the British rulers of India might do, pending that ripening of opinion which is being gradually brought about by the efforts of so many noble-hearted persons in India. They might abolish root and branch the monstrous suit for "restitution of conjugal rights." In England this law was so far amended a few years back through the efforts of Lord Selborne that the power of imprisoning the husband or wife who disobeys the decree of the court no longer exists. But something more is needed. As the *Law Times* eight years ago well said:—

"The whole notion of the suit is repugnant to our ideas of personal liberty, and even of social decency and public morality. It is surely one of those excrescences of our jurisprudence which may be recommended for the use of the knife of a Grand Committee on Law."

In India this purely modern British graft upon a legal system to which it is wholly unsuited seriously aggravates the evils of child-marriage, by compelling the courts, when appealed to, to hand over the immature girl to her husband, in spite of the wish of her own father and family to protect her. It will be a disgrace to British rule should this shameful law, which as yet has not had time to take root in the sentiments of the people, be left in operation to complete its ministry of evil. As indicative of the growing sentiment in India against the evils of child-marriage, I may mention that the lecture delivered in Bombay last October by Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M. D., has been translated into the Marathi, Guzerathi, Hindi, Tamil, Malayallam, and Kanarese languages and widely circulated, not by English, but by native effort.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macgregor s—159 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—25 cases soap, E Caderbhoy.

Wistow Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—11 cases printed books, R Atmaram Sagoon; 51 packages oilmanstores, R. Jooma; 7 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 20 cases anniline dye, C. Rowjee; 17 cases ham, cheese and bacon, Manockjee Bhicajee; 28 cases bacon, cheese and ham, Treacher and Co; 2 cases silvered plate glass, A Noorbhoy; 78 cases oilmanstores, &c., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Rome s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Kolpino s—2 cases stationery, A Esmuljee; 4 cases papers, C A Rahim and Brothers; 1 package provision and 1 case printed books, A. N. and C. S. Co-operative Society of India.

FROM HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—36 cases oilmanstores, Eduljee Nusservanjee Antia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Thames s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM ANTWERP

Trifels s—8 cases anniline dye, M A Hoosen; 2 cases clocks, V Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—5 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldas; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 23 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 687½ cwts myrabollams and 525 cwts galls, Boyts Craig and Co; 50 bales wool, L Chuttoo.

City of Canterbury s—1,000 cwts wheat, Jaitha Dhamjee.

FOR LONDON.

Rosetta s—1 bale woollen carpets, Ewart, Latham and Co; 2 boxes silver coins, B Curseejee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Charlemont s—2,000 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co., 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.; 265 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrapura s— 550 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts mustar seed; George Lockhart and Co; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and, Co.; 800 cwts linseed, E. D. Sasson and Co.

FOR HULL.

Athabasker s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sasson and Co.; 2,000 cwts wheat, Gopaljee Ramjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchlonga s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 1,000½ cwts groundnuts, David Sassoon and Co.

Inchmarlo s—12,006 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 710 cwts gum, M Moosaa; 692 cwts poppy-seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,280 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Bellagio s—500 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 16,008 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,850 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Vectis s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 325 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts mustardseed, George Lockhart and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—550 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Michigan s—5,250 cwts groundnuts, and 2,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,970 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,002 cwts groundnuts and 2,253 cwts gingellyseed, Tyabjee and Co.

Imaum s—277½ cwts groundnuts, R Purshotum.

Labourdonnais s—1 case Cambay stone, The Comptoir National D's Compte de Paris.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—600 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bai Kasturbai widow of Ganeshlal Hardyal	10	0	0
Total Rs.....	10	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	73,931	9	6
Grand total Rs....	73,941	9	6

The following additional subscriptions has been promised (45th list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bai Kasturbai widow of Ganeshlal Hardyal	10	0	0
Total Rs.....	10	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	74,831	9	6
Grand total Rs....	74,841	9	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, April 10.

ETONIANS young and old have heard with genuine regret of the death of the Rev. John Hawtrey, father of Charles Hawtrey, the popular comedian, and of several sons distinguished in the dramatic and literary professions. For twenty-seven years Mr. Hawtrey was one of the most popular and respected of the Eton assistant-masters. In 1869 he moved to Slough, where he founded a preparatory school, and in 1883, finding, with advanced age, that the Slough establishment was too large, he made another move to Westgate-on-Sea. It was only a few years ago that he retired from active work.

LABORS about the house done by SAPOLIO are like good sermons, short and sweet. SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the Laundry.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SOME TURF CELEBRITIES.

MR. WILLIAM DAY, the eminent trainer, has brought out a new book under the title "Turf Celebrities I Have Known." (White and Co.) As he modestly disclaims any intention "to instruct the learned or to informulate rules for the benefit of those that (sic) are anxious to attain literary greatness," it would be manifestly unfair to criticise his volume as if it were indeed a work of "literary greatness." It will be enough to say that the omnivorous "general reader" must be very exacting if he fails to find plenty of entertainment and instruction in the pages on about a quarter of a hundred turf celebrities with whom Mr. Day has been brought into contact. Some extracts are appended.

LORD STAMFORD CRICKETER AND RACING MAN.

Lord Stamford was a good cricketer, and often had professionals down for the sake of seeing them play and having a game with them, when he often astonished those assembled by his play, and made some great hits and wonderful catches; it was a usual thing for him to run up a good score in a very short time by his powerful batting. He treated his cricketing friends with civility and generosity, indeed I think meanness did not affect him in any way in matters with which he was concerned. . . . At Bath races his lordship was about to start alone in his carriage for Lansdown, and asked me to ride up with him, which I did, when he impressed me vividly by his extravagant belief in touts, how reliable was the information they supplied, and how seldom they allowed anything to escape their notice that was worth seeing, and added: "Now, William, you must get one hundred pounds out of Hermit to-day, he won't be able to run, and if he does he will not beat a man, as he has broken down and burst a blood-vessel in his head, and my tout says 'he can't do any work, so lay against him.'" I was led away by the evident sincerity of his motives and by the earnestness of his expression, and, though never a believer in touts, I actually tried to lay against the horse, as I stood 1,000 to 50 with Sir Frederick Johnstone, which bet I endeavoured to hedge, but was too late, as no one would back him, but I found the tale I had so attentively listened to was quite unreliable. The result of the race for the Derby every one knows, but not that it cost his lordship over £70,000 to settle his account the following Monday at Tattersall's, the sum he had laid against the winner on the advice of an unscrupulous and ignorant tout.

GIGANTIC BOOKMAKING TRANSACTIONS.

The late Mr. C. Snewing was rather a better-informed man than most bookmakers of the present day, for he was educated as a gentleman, which few of the class could lay claim to be, then or even now. He often had over 500 letters a day, every one of them containing money or money's worth for investments on some forthcoming race, and this often weeks and months before the race came off. So ignorant were many of his customers that they often selected horses on which they wished to invest their money, that were actually dead, but, as he betted "all in," no money was ever returned, though the backer had no chance of winning, which, according to racing rules, should have prevented his losing, but in this case I have just described it was not so, and was therefore unfair. He sent his clients pretty much what odds he chose, just as bookmakers do in the present day, and consequently always stood to win a large stake himself on many horses in the race, and on almost every race of any note, but he did not, nor did any of the old bettors, ever stop five per cent. on winners, as many commissioners, betting agents, or bookmakers do now. He made no bad debts, so he soon accumulated a large fortune, and retired from the busy scene; he purchased a little estate of some 100 or 170 acres at Holywell, about a mile from Watford station, which increased his wealth considerably. It cost him about £14,000, and he had not owned the property long before two portions of it, one at each end, were wanted by railway companies, over which transaction he made a fabulous price, something like £70,000 bringing the total value to something like £140,000.

THE PERILS OF BEING A GOURMET.

Lord Ribblesdale was always a most abstemious liver; he ate but little and lived on the plainest of diet, drank no spirits and but little wine. One day at a professional poisoning which he used to put away inconvenient babies or troublesome relations with arsenic—they could buy it in those days, the good old days easily enough, though it may not be difficult even now. Well, the peculiarity of her case was that the first time they tried her for murder she got off, and the second time, six months later, when they tried her for attempt to murder, she was condemned."

"I cannot say that a hanging ever upset me. I am pretty imperturbable. I have been reproached for eating my breakfast half an hour afterwards; but after all what does it amount to? One man slays another; he in turn must be slain. And, so long as the slaying is merciful, why should one be squeamish? Not that I am a hard man—nay, rather a tender. A student may sicken over his first body. He may quiver when he draws a finer glass of claret in my life, will be as good in ten or twelve years hence as it is now; wine of this character always improves by keeping." Such an opinion coming from an unbiassed connoisseur satisfied me that his lordship was either not a good judge, or, what is more likely, from his ill-health his palate was vitiated, and so incapable of distinguishing good wine from bad. On his (Lord Ribblesdale's) next visit, a few months later, he again asked for some claret with his dinner, and I supplied him with a bottle out of the same bin, and took the opportunity of telling him that, as he did not like the last, I hoped and thought he would this, for I had but a few days ago heard it highly praised by one of the best judges of claret probably of the present day. The wine was uncorked, tasted, and drunk with great gusto, when he said, "William, this is really delicious wine, and I wish each one friend's sentiments, for I am not sure I ever tasted any finer and it shows that the wine you last gave me from having been kept too long had gone off. I was sure of the fact the minute you told me you had had it by you for some years; claret, like champagne, should be always drunk early, and not kept for any length of time." It was not, I feel sure, from any desire to be thought a great connoisseur that made his lordship say this, but from a firm conviction that it was so.

HOW THE LATE TZAR WAS MURDERED.

APROPOS of the tenth anniversary of the awful day when Alexander II. was murdered in his carriage as he was driving back to his Palace after the weekly military review at the Michael Manege in St. Petersburg, an eye witness of the scene describes it as follows in the *Kolnische Zeitung*:—

ESCAPED!

When the Emperor's carriage was turning towards the Palace of the Grand Duchess, Catharine Michaelovna, some passers-by saw a woman, dressed in black standing on the Casan bridge, and pressing a white handkerchief three times to her face. Perceiving this sign several men dressed like peasants approached the street running along the canal. The Imperial carriage was rapidly approaching, accompanied by the bodyguard; hats were lifted in the crowd, and the people began to shout "Hurrah!" Then suddenly there was a terrific crash; flames and smoke was seen behind the carriage; paving-stones and pieces of the carriage were flying about; the horses stood still and close to the carriage some of the bodyguard and several other persons were weltering in their blood. One little baker-boy shrieked again and again, "I really cannot help it!" till in a few minutes death closed his lips for ever. The Imperial coachman, a man who had grown grey in the service of the Tzar, saw at a glance that his master was not wounded, and that the carriage, though much damaged, could still be driven. He urged the horses with whip and rein to move on, but there came almost immediately a sign from the interior of the carriage to stop. The door was opened and the Emperor stepped out, pale as death, his hands bespottered with blood. He had been slightly wounded by splinters from the carriage windows. The officers and crowd thronged round him, asking whether he was wounded. He shook his head, crossed himself, and, looking at the wound, said in a low voice, "But these are!"—

At that moment a police-officer reported that the murderer had been caught. . . . . "Are you the criminal who tried to take my life?" the Tzar asked the young fellow in peasant clothes who was brought before him. "Yes," he replied, in a firm voice. "What is your name? He gave a false name; his real name was Ryssakoff. Then a well-known officer of the Guards approached the Emperor, asking whether he was really not wounded. "No, thank God, I am not," was the reply, and the peasant sneeringly murmured, as if to himself, "It is too soon to thank God as yet."

AN AWFUL MOMENT.

The Emperor did not hear these words, but went along the canal towards his carriage. Then suddenly a man pressed through the crowd, and threw what looked like a snowball between himself and the Emperor. The latter was seen to cross himself, but at the same moment another crash, more terrible than the first, was heard, and both the Emperor and his murderer were for a moment enveloped in smoke. When the smoke cleared they both lay together; the Emperor's face was covered with blood, his legs were a shapeless, mangled mass, and a stream of blood, from his body formed a red pool on the white snow.

With a cry of pain the Emperor's youngest and favourite brother, Grand Duke Michael, rushed towards the mutilated form, bent over it and called out, "Sasha do you know me?" The Emperor murmured, "It is cold, cold," and after a pause, "To the Winter Palace . . . let me die there." These were the monarch's last words.

THE END OF IT ALL.

The Emperor was wrapped in an officer's cloak—his own was torn to rags—put into an open sledge, and slowly taken to the Winter Palace; a trail of blood marked the whole distance. The news spread like wildfire through the town, and soon a crowd of 10,000 was assembled in front of the Palace, from the tower of which the Imperial flag was proudly flying. An endless row of carriages and sledges drove up before the Palace of the Tzars; one of the first to arrive was the Heir-Apparent and his consort, both with faces drawn with grief. They did not notice the salutes of the multitude, but only urged the coachman to drive the horses still faster. In gloomy silence the crowd stood waiting, casting anxious looks at the Palace windows and at the Imperial flag. Messengers were constantly giving news of the state of the beloved monarch. Then for some time there was no news. Was it a good or a bad sign? The silent answer came very soon. Slowly the Imperial flag sank to half-mast high. The crowd knelt down, all heads were bared, and prayers were offered up for the dead Tzar Liberator. Tzar Alexander III. had begun his reign.

AT a great meeting of Hindu *pandits* which is about to be held at Hurdwar in connection with the Kumbha Mela, it is said that there will be present *pandits* from Nepaul and other independent States north of the Himalayas. It is believed that the recent Consent legislation will form the subject of discussion.

EXPERIENCES OF HANGING AND HANGMEN.

THE other day at the Old Bailey Mr. Justice Hawkins referred in touching terms to the death of Mr. Clyatt, the veteran reporter of the Central Criminal Court, who died a few days ago. One of the *Pall Mall Gazette* representatives had an interview with him which is exclusive and curious.

"I dare say I have heard eighty or ninety thousand cases tried, and have seen a thousand men sentenced to death in my time. Take twelve sessions of the Central Criminal Court in a year, reckon a hundred and fifty as the average of cases heard, multiply by fifty, and proceed to figure up,—150 Cases at each session, 12 Number of sessions, 1,800; 50 Number of years, 90,000 Number of cases. And that without reckoning assizes. Well, I dare say I have seen three hundred executed. But, bless you, I forget 'em. It's part of my work, and I suppose I've got hard. Yes I remember seeing the Mannings turned off; they bore it well enough. Mrs. Manning was a fine, fresh-looking woman. Then there is Courvoisier, Palmer, Peace, and ever so many more—but I forgot 'em, I frogot 'em. Poverty, I take it," said my friend, going off the line, "is the beginning of all crime, and all murders. There are murderers for revenge, murderers for jealousy, murderers for property—these are the three exceptions—and murderers from poverty. And those are inevitable. Eradicate poverty and the hangman may put his rope in his pocket, and go back to his old trade."

"I am no advocate for the abolition of capital punishment, but the weakness of our criminal system lies in the unequal measure dealt out to the criminals. The humane judge construes a murder as a manslaughter, the severe judge turns a manslaughter into a murder. A judge may think six months' hard labour a fit punishment for what another may deem ten years' penal servitude a fitting equivalent. Then, one Home Secretary may see fit to reprieve where another lets the man hang I would have degrees of sentence, as murders are of different degrees. Not long ago a respectable decent-living working man asked his wife to call him up at a certain hour. She failed to do so. Presently (he was hammering a nail in his shoe) he called her to him, and explained that he had lost a quarter of a day's work through her carelessness. Some words passed, a quarrel ensued, and the hammer was transferred from the boot nail to the wife's head, so many times and so effectually that she died. The man is to be hanged on Monday at Newgate." "Is no reprieve possible?" "The general election is on." (This was sufficient.) "Now, that appears to me to come under the degree of manslaughter; but, you see, the judge is omnipotent, and pronounces the sentence of death. I would hang a man without scruple for premeditated murder—murderers like Rush, or Palmer, or the Mannings, who conspired to kill. But it is all very difficult, and perhaps justice seldom miscarries badly. It is true enough that penal servitude for life is a fearful sentence, although a man seldom actually serves more than thirteen years. Yet it is worse than death. But the criminal clings to life, even though it be passed in the Portland hulks."

"Nor do I altogether hold with this privacy of execution, but it is a part of this terrible secrecy system, which prevails not only at our executions but in our prisons. A man is sent to the other world in the presence of four or five of his fellow-beings; the prisoner goes down the steps of the Old Bailey dock and is lost for years, perhaps for ever. I hold that the public execution—many of the ones I've seen—drove home a great lesson. Men and women held their orgies and their saturnalia before the gallows; they jeered and flung their rude jests and brutal jibes; but at heart they were struck with horror, and their mirth changed to melancholy when they were alone in their own chambers. Whatever they may say to the contrary, public executions were great examples. Talking of the uncertainties, one notices that the necks of few women ever know the fatal noose. No, not even for a brutal murder. I remember a case in which a woman was convicted for the murder of two children of twelve or thirteen under

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Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
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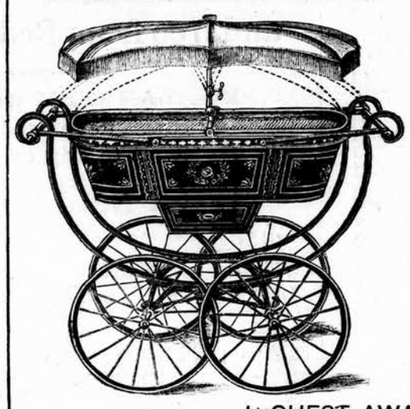

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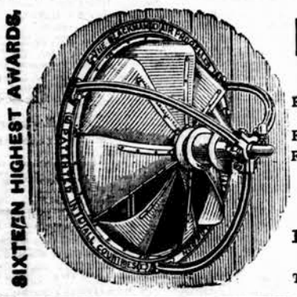

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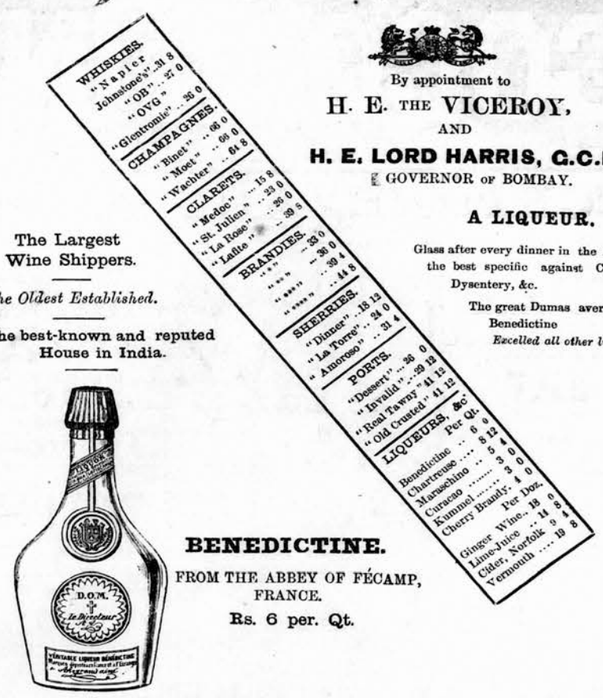

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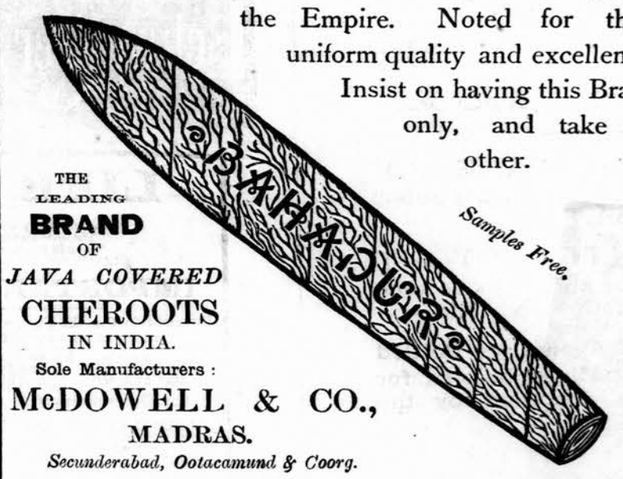

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